The New-York Times.

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A NEW REGIME.

First Meeting of the French National Assembly.

Resignation of Favre and the Government of Defense.

Garibaldi Declines a Seat in the Assembly.

RESULTS OF THE ELECTIONS.

Improbability of a Resumption of Hostilities.

The German Emperor and Army to Enter Paris in Triumph.

Oppressive German Exactions from the French.

Preparations in America for Sending them Food.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Meeting of the New Body at Bordeaux—Choice of the Chamber of 1849 Adopted—Garibaldi Declines a Seat—The Government of Defense Resigns.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 12.—In the Assembly to-day the Rules and other internal arrangements of the Chamber of 1849 were adopted.

The President read a letter from GARIBALDI in which the General declines the seat in the Assembly offered him by several Departments.

JULES FAVRE, for himself and in the name of his colleagues at Bordeaux and Paris, resigned the powers confided to them as the Government of National Defense. He stated that the Ministers would remain in office until the constitution of a new Government, who in a few days.

Another Telegram—Three Hundred Deputies Present—Succession Appointed.

BORDEAUX, (Feb. 12.—At the preparatory sitting of the French National Assembly to-day, about three hundred Deputies were present. The session was formally opened, and Secretaries appointed.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

Returns from Paris Tardy and Inconclusive—Twenty Departments to be Heard From—Scattering Results.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—A dispatch from Paris says that 208 candidates for the Assembly were balloted for at the elections in that city, and that the counting of the votes is therefore necessarily very slow. It is thought that the votes are so scattered among the various candidates that the election from the capitol is not full, and that a second election will have to be held.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 13.—The Government here is still without news of the result of the elections in Paris. The latest dispatch by telegraph from the capital says the result was not known yesterday morning.

MM. PEREIRE, THIERS, FAVRE and GARNIER-PAGES are elected from the Department of the Seine-et-Oise, and the Duke D'AUMALE from that of Oise.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 13—Evening.—The result of the elections in twenty Departments is still awaited by the Government. Most of those are occupied by German troops. M. THIERS is elected by eighteen Departments, Gen. TROCHU by seven, Gen. CHANGARNIER by four, M. GARNIER-PAGES by three, M. JULES FAVRE by two, and M. "DUFOUR" by four Departments. There is yet no news from the Paris elections.

LONDON, Feb. 13—6 P. M.—M. TACHARD is elected to the Assembly from the Department of Haut-Rhine.

The Commandment of Havre has been elected to the Assembly from the Department of Ille-et-Vilaine.

PEACE PROPOSALS.

A German Semi-Official Opinion on Resumption of Hostilities—Peace Expected at the Prussian Head-Quarters—Shorter Extension of the Armistice.

BERLIN, Feb. 12.—The Prussian *Over Gazette* infers from the result of the elections in France, that the resumption of the war is not to be expected, and thinks there is scarcely a doubt that the armistice will be prolonged.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The special correspondent of the *Times* at a Berlin, telegraphs to the evening edition of that paper that it is confidently expected at head-quarters that peace will shortly be concluded. Nevertheless military and financial preparations continue.

It is reported that the armistice has been prolonged until the 26th inst.

PARIS.

The Government Says No More Provisions Are Now Entering the City—Encouraging Accounts of Success.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The French Government has ceased having provisions for Paris. Previsions in immense quantities were continually arriving, and the soldiers were used in unloading the trains.

JULES FAVRE has gone to Bordeaux.

The Versailles correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* on the 10th that the delivery of the arms to the Germans has been completed by the Army of Paris. The Germans are destroying the French guns, which prove to be useless on account of the removal of portions of the breech-loading apparatus.

A Commission, numbering four Germans and three Frenchmen, was sitting at Versailles to arrange details unforeseen at the time of the convention of Jan. 28 for the capitulation of Paris.

The City of Paris has been authorized to contract a loan of 200,000,000 francs and to levy a municipal war tax.

Recent advices state that Gen. DUCROT is seriously ill, and that he has resigned his position in the army.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 12.—The King of Belgium has given 10,000 francs toward the provisioning of Paris.

The German Army to Enter the City in Triumph—The Emperor Williams to Lunch in the Tuileries—Relief Trains Again in Motion.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The special correspondent of the London *Telegraph* at Versailles reports, under date of the 12th, that the German Army will make a triumphal entry into Paris at noon of the 19th inst. The Emperor will proceed to the Palace of the Tuileries, and after partaking of lunch with his court and staff, will review the army from that building. In case the Tuileries should not be in proper condition for the reception of the Emperor, he will occupy the Palace of the Elysée. The Emperor will return to Berlin about the end of February.

The postal and relief trains from London, for Paris, which were recently stopped by the Germans, were, it appears, arrested under mistake, and were immediately released in pursuance of orders from head-quarters of the army.

GERMAN EXACTIONS IN FRANCE.

A Million Demanded in Dieppe—95,000-000 Paid by One Department Alone.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—A dispatch from Dieppe, 12th, says the Germans have imposed contributions of 1,000,000 francs upon that city, and 92,000 francs on each of the adjacent villages, all of which are to be paid by the 14th inst. The authorities are unable to comply with the demand, having paid large amounts upon previous contributions. The Department of the Seine Inférieure is said to have already paid 22,500,000 of francs to the Germans.

The Prussians have levied a war contribution of 100,000 francs upon the inhabitants of St. Germain.

The Germans have imposed a contribution of a quarter of a million francs upon the town of Lillebonne, in the Department of the Seine-Inferieure.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

A Monument to Von Werder—A Loan to Germany From France—Prince Napoleon in Brussels—Hostilities in the East—Reported Risings in Departments Held by Germans.

CARLSRUHE, Feb. 13.—The cities of Baden have resolved to erect a monument in honor of Gen. VON WERDER, whose defeat of Gen. BOURBAKI saved Germany from a French invasion.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The Prussian Parliament has been asked to advance 50,000,000 of thalers to the Empire, which is to be refunded by the Parliament of Germany.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 13.—Prince NAPOLEON is in Brussels.

VERSAILLES, Feb. 13.—Hostilities continue in the Departments of Jura and Doubs, the French refusing to accept the armistice.

LILLE, Feb. 13.—The Prussians have unaccountably stopped railway communication hence to Paris. It is reported that there have been risings of the population in the invaded districts, but the rumors are not credited.

The Boston Cargo of Food Nearly Ready—The United States Steamer Worcester.

BOSTON, Feb. 13.—Commodore STEADMAN, commandant of the navy-yard, has notified the Chairman of the French Aid Committee that the steam-ship *Worcester* will be in readiness to receive cargo on Wednesday, the 15th inst. On Saturday evening Commodore STEADMAN received orders from the Secretary of the Navy to fit out and prepare with all possible dispatch the United States steam-ship *Worcester* for the purpose of carrying the supplies from this country to the sufferers in France. The *Worcester* was recently built at this station, and is pronounced by those well versed in naval matters to be one of the best-constructed and fastest sailing vessels in the United States Navy. She has a capacity of 2,200 tons, and will stow away nearly 10,000 barrels. The *Worcester*, after receiving her freight, will proceed from this port direct to Havre, where she will discharge her cargo and then return to Boston.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Vote by Ballot—An Official Correction—Sailing of the Members of the Joint Mixed Commission.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The statement of the *Observer*, that Right Hon. WILLIAM E. FORSTER intends to propose a compromise upon the question of the ballot, whereby it will be made optional with the returning officer of any constituency to ascertain, by means of the ballot, whether the ballot is desired, is denied upon authority.

The Cunard steam-ship *Cuba*, which sailed from Liverpool on Saturday for New-York, took out among her passengers Earl DE GREY, Lord TENTERDEN, M. MONTAGUE BERNARD and Viscount GODERICH, of the Joint High Commission for the settlement of the fishery question between Great Britain and the United States, and also of the *Alabama* and other claims of the United States upon Great Britain. The Commissioners are accompanied by a number of diplomatic attendants.

MARINE DISASTERS.

Wreck of the General Gutzon in a Gale—Fifty-Three Lives Lost—The Boats Selecting as the Last of the French Transports—Ninety-Eight Lives Lost.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—A telegram from Bombay says the steamer *General Gutzon*, from Cochin, bound to Bombay, has foundered in a cyclone, in the Indian Ocean, and that fifty-three lives were lost.

A private letter from Cherbourg expresses the opinion that it is the steam transport *Loire*, which was wrecked a few days ago off Cape La Hogue, and says that the loss of life by the calamity has been greatly exaggerated. The letter does not give any estimate of the number of the victims.

LONDON, Feb. 13—Evening.—It has been ascertained that only ninety-eight lives were lost on the French transport *Loire*, wrecked off Cape La Hogue.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

A Fresh Controversy Between Turkey and Greece—A Flood on the Danube—The Water Subsiding.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—A controversy has arisen between Turkey and Greece respecting the mode in which the Greek troops have pursued brigands over the frontier into Turkish territory. Thus far, at least, there are no symptoms of more than a war of words.

VIENNA, Feb. 13.—An overflow of the Danube has inundated the suburbs of Vienna, particularly Leopoldstadt and Rozan.

The Danube has subsided, but there is still danger of another rise. The river, and of a sudden destruction of property.

The Italian Parliament Votes Adversely to the Cabinet on the Italian Chambers.

FLORENCE, Feb. 13.—The Italian Parliament has, by the adoption of a resolution, declared the libraries and galleries of the Vatican to be national property. The measure was objected to by the Ministry and was carried against their opposition.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

CANADA.

Release of the American Schooner White Wave—Encouraging Immigration.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Feb. 13.—The American schooner *White Wave*, which was captured by the Dominion cutter *Water Lilly*, has been released by a decision of the Vice-Admiralty. The Judge declared the act of the commander of the *Water Lilly* hasty and illegal.

TORONTO, Ontario, Feb. 13.—The Province of Ontario has voted $50,000 to encourage immigration and $30,000 to build houses and clear from three to five acres of land on a number of free grant lots. The proposition is intended more particularly to meet the requirements of new settlers who may have $200 or $300 and be willing to pay a moderate sum, cash down, in order to obtain immediate shelter for their families and secure a crop of potatoes and other vegetables as a supply for the first Winter.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

San Francisco City Hall—Robbery of a Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express Messenger—The Indians in Arizona—A Mexican Governor Refuses to Give up a Mexican Murderer.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 12.—The premium of $5,000 for the best plan for a new City Hall has been awarded to AUGUSTUS LAVEL, of the firm of FULLER & LAVEL, New-York, the architects of the new State Capitol buildings at Albany. The hall will be on the general plan of the Albany Capitol....The steamship *William Reber* has just arrived from the lower coast with a large number of passengers, but she has aboard in the stream and sent for the Harbor Police. On the trip up the coast WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S Express Agent was robbed, and the Police were wanted to arrest the robber. A detachment has accordingly gone aboard the vessel for that purpose....A bill has been introduced in the Arizona Legislature for the issue of territorial bonds to the amount of $200,000, to raise funds for the defense of the settlement against the Indians. The Apache Indians stole 120 head of cattle within five miles of Tucson, and attacked the haycutters on the Pimo Indian Reservation last week....Gov. PESQUEIRA, of the State of Sonora, Mexico, has declined on a technicality to surrender a Mexican murderer who escaped from Arizona, on a requisition from Gov. SAFFORD.

THE WEST.

Shocking Death of a Miner—A Fall of 530 Feet—Insurance Agents in Chicago Withdraw From the Board of Underwriters.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—At the Illinois Valley Coal Mines Company shaft, three miles from Lasalle, on Friday last, a miner named KNOWLES stepped into the cage to descend to his work. The engineer, instead of lowering the cage, raised it, and KNOWLES, apprehending danger from contact with the pulley, jumped for the landing from which he had entered, but instead of alighting on it, he struck his head against a post and was dashed backward into the shaft, and fell a distance of 530 feet. The bones of one of his legs were forced up into his body. Of course he was killed....Judge KING, an old and prominent citizen of Dubuque, Iowa, died today....The agents of the Lorillard, Atlantic and Mercantile Fire Insurance Companies, of New-York; the Springfield Fire Insurance Company, of Massachusetts, and the Commercial Fire Insurance Company, of Cleveland, have withdrawn from the Chicago Board of Underwriters.

THE MINERS' STRIKE.

Attitude of the Operators and Miners—The Former Indifferent, the Latter Suffering and Anxious to Work—The "Working Men's Benevolent Association"—Responsibility—The Operators to Meet Today in New-York.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Feb. 12.—A large number of coal operators were present at the meeting today. The meeting was held with closed doors. The utmost anxiety exists in business circles as to what the result will be. The operators are not anxious to resume work, the market being overstocked. It is generally conceded, that the men cannot hold out much longer. It is understood that but a few mines will resume work on Feb. 15, and those only to keep the furnaces going. The operators are unwilling to pay rates on the basis of last Fall. Much suffering exists among the miners' families. The community is sympathizing with them. They are willing to work, but are prevented from doing so by the so-called Working Men's Benevolent Association. The *Miners' Journal* of to-morrow, will contain the following editorial in relation to the meeting of operators held today:

The meeting was organized about 2 o'clock, and continued in session until about 7, when it was adjourned, to meet in New-York City, to-morrow. Although the proceedings were by resolution directed to be kept private, we learn that a decided policy was determined upon, which, it is believed, when fully developed will enable the Schuylkill region to resume and to continue work during the balance of the season, with no reasonable fear of serious interruption. We sincerely hope this anticipation may be more than realized, and that the region may not be placed in the unfortunate position of last year.

A telegram received this afternoon from Shamokin states that the operators and workingmen at Northumberland County, at a meeting held today, agreed to resume work on the 15th of the present month, on the terms of the basis of 1869, with a sliding scale of thirty-three per cent. Operators are to pay the basis for the first month after coal goes below $4 per ton, but not afterward.

THE SOUTH.

Opposition to a Scheme of Extension of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company Southward.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 13.—The largest mass-meeting held in this city for many years assembled to-night at the Opera-house, to protest against the proposed legislative grants of right of way to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for the construction of a competing and connecting link of railroad between Richmond and Fredericksburg, Va. W. W. GROOTHMER was elected Chairman of the meeting. After spirited and able addresses by Col. J. W. HINTON, Col. WM. LAMB and others, of Norfolk, and JOHN GAGLE, Esq., of Portsmouth, resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting on the subject were adopted by acclamation, and copies were ordered to be forwarded to the members of the Virginia Legislature.

FIRES.

Losses in Gardiner, Me., and Hamilton, Canada—An Illinois Newspaper Office Burned.

GARDINER, Me., Feb. 13.—A fire here this morning destroyed PETER GRANT'S grocery-store, loss $6,000, and S. A. KNIGHT'S tin-ware and stove-store. The latter saved his stock.

HAMILTON, Canada, Feb. 13.—A fire broke out this morning in the store of FIELD & DAVIDSON, tinsmiths' stock, in Lester's block, Jamesstreet. The whole block was in great danger for a time, but the fire was confined to the building. Adjoining property was slightly damaged. The stock was valued at $40,000; insured in the Royal Company, $6,000; Northern, $6,500; Scottish Fire, $4,000, and British American $2,000. The building was insured in the Victoria Mutual $5,000, and in the Home $3,000, which will cover the damage.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—A fire at Princeton, Ill., on Saturday night, burned the Republican newspaper office, the stores of Messrs SHERMAN and CLARKE, R. B. FOSTER, HARRIS & COFFIN and others. Total loss, $20,000; covered by insurance.

ARKANSAS.

Attitude of Gov. Clayton on the Senatorship.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 13.—A special dispatch to the *Avalanche*, from Little Rock, Ark., says the Governor has nominated and the Senate confirmed JOHN E. BENNETT as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, vice BOWER resigned. In regard to the Governor accepting the United States Senatorship, he says when the time of qualification arrives he will decide. He says he will accept the position, unless he knows that the interests of the people will be better subserved by his retaining the Executive chair.

THE RECENT STORM.

Progress Southward — Apprehended Freshet on the Savannah River.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 13.—The northeast storm prevails here.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Feb. 13.—Heavy and continuous rains have swollen the Savannah River to such an extent as to cause serious apprehensions of a freshet in Augusta.

The Weather on Mount Washington—A Mountain Snow-Storm.

MOUNT WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Barometer at 10 A. M., 22.59; thermometer, 3°; relative humidity, .73; wind, north; velocity of wind, 22 miles per hour. A snow-storm commenced here at 11 A. M. yesterday, and continued until 6 o'clock this morning. The summit is above the clouds, and the sun is shining.

Observations taken at 8 P. M.—Barometer, 23.38; thermometer, 8°; relative humidity, .71; wind, north; velocity of wind, 11 miles per hour. There has been a perfect sea of clouds below us all day, the very peaks of Madison, Adams and Lafayette being the only points visible. The sun was shining brightly, and a very light wind prevailed at the summit. The thermometer indicated 8° at 8 P. M., while it went up to 26° when exposed to the sun at the same hour. There are some snow drifts now on the summit nearly five feet deep. The average fall of snow during yesterday and today is about twelve inches.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Monday, Feb. 13, at 11:47 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Barometer reduced to 32° Fahr.	Thermometer	Direction of Wind	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather
Augusta, Ga	29.70	46	S. E.	Very gentle	Cloudy
Baltimore	30.06	32	N. E.	Very gentle	Cloudy.
Boston, Mass.	30.26	18	N.	Very gentle	Fair.
Buffalo	30.11	18	N. E.	Gentle.	Fair.
Charleston	29.91	50	E.	Very gentle	Lt rain
Cheyenne	25.31	20	S. W.	.....	Clear.
Chicago	30.08	27	S. W.	Gentle.	Cloudy
Cincinnati, O.	30.10	32	.....	Calm	Cloudy
Cleveland	30.16	30	N. E.	Gentle.	Cloudy
Corinne	25.31	20	S. W.	Gentle.	Cloudy
Detroit	30.10	28	S. E.	Very gentle	Cloudy
Dubuque	29.82	27	.....	Calm	Clear.
Indianapolis	30.10	34	N. W.	Very gentle	Cloudy
Key West, Fla.	30.07	72	S. E.	Gentle.	Clear.
Knoxville, Tenn.	29.98	38	N. W.	Brisk.	H. Rain.
Lake City, Fla.	29.85	61	S. W.	Brisk.	H. Rain.
Milwaukee	30.08	19	S. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Memphis	30.02	38	S. W.	Very brisk	Cloudy
Nashville	30.12	36	N. E.	Very gentle	Snow.
New-Orleans	30.10	56	N.	Brisk.	Cloudy
New-York	30.16	30	N. W.	Brisk.	Clear.
New-London	30.20	17	N. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Mt. Washington	23.38	4	N.	Calm.	Clear.
Washington	30.18	27	N. E.	Very gentle	Cloudy.
Wilmington, N. C.	29.98	42	E.	Gentle.	H. Rain.
Norfolk	30.12	33	N. E.	Brisk.	H. Rain.
New-London	30.20	17	N.	Gentle.	Clear.
Mt. Washington	23.38	4	N.	Calm.	Clear.

Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.

THE NEPTUNE CRUELTIES.

Removal of the Frost-Bitten Seamen to Bellevue Hospital—Their Affidavits Before Commissioner Shields—Arrest of the Master—Warrant Issued Against the Captain—Statement of the Mate—Officer—Are Negroes Unfit for Seamen in Cold Latitudes?

United States Commissioner SHIELDS yesterday took the deposition of the frost-bitten colored sailors, who allege that they are suffering on account of the inhumanity of Capt. PEABODY and his mates, of the ship *Neptune*. Two more men have been added to the six who had to leave their wretched boarding-house, where proper attendance and medical treatment could not be obtained.

The following affidavits were made: EDWARD REMAN, whose hands and feet are in a frightful condition from gangrene, and one of whose fingers dropped off from mortification, states that he had been frequently struck by the Captain and mate, who forced him to do work when he was suffering great agony from his injured limbs. WILLIAM OLIVER, complained of similar treatment, and had to work so frequently that he had not been able to take his boots off for three weeks; his feet being covered with a greenish mold. FRANCIS ALSON was the most badly bitten. His feet were puffed up to three times their natural size, and he was compelled to work when he could barely crawl. WILLIAM BROWN, and another sailor, both white, have already begun civil suits against Capt. PEABODY, in the Marine Court, to recover damages for cruelties inflicted while on board the *Neptune*. BROWN also made an affidavit before the Commissioner, alleging that the second mate, SHIELDS, had beaten him, and that on several occasions the Captain had choked him and threatened to throw him overboard.

As soon as these affidavits had been taken warrants were issued against Captain PEABODY, First Officer R. S. MAYO, and the mate SHIELDS, and at 5 o'clock the two latter were arrested and locked up in the Ludlow-street Jail, and about the same time the eight negroes were conveyed to Bellevue Hospital, as the accommodations in the Park place are limited, and about a dozen patients are taken in every day, and there are only twenty-five beds. The surgeons were afraid that, as several of the injured men had gangrene, which is very contagious, immediate removal was necessary.

The mate, B. S. MAYO, made the following statement to substance last night at the Ludlow-street Jail: The first frost was on the 27th of January, while a heavy gale was blowing, and it was necessary to take in sail. None of the negroes were frozen while aloft, but while standing in the water on deck. They have nothing like the endurance of white men, and cannot stand cold. They would skulk and freeze rather than work. He did not he had pulled more ropes than any six of them put together during the voyage, and if he had not worked so steadily neither the negroes nor the whites would ever have seen the land again. The *Neptune* was a vessel sixteen years old, and on this voyage had been filled with a breaking cargo of iron. She was in a leaky condition, and every man was required to work the pumps. He did not believe in pounding men, and had not raised his hand to a single man on board. He knew the danger they were in, and every time the water was changed he had to go into the forecastle and hurry both the whites and blacks. The object of keeping a colored and white watch was to create emulation, and by a rivalry have the work better done. He was of opinion that colored seamen were only suitable for warm climates, and was combined with cold was sure to render them unfit for duty. He was on one occasion, in a vessel of the old Collins line, in which there were a white and black watch, and meeting with cold weather and wet, every one of the negroes was either frostbitten, had swollen feet or was otherwise rendered unfit for duty. They were always more susceptible of inflammation in the feet by standing in cold water than white men. He had given them clothing from his own chest, and on several occasions was obliged to lift the men out of their bunks and carry them to the cabin for the purpose of having their feet more attended to. The cold seemed to benumb and completely prostrate them, and if the crew had been entirely composed of negroes the ship would inevitably have foundered. A legal examination will take place at an early day.

THE INDIANS.

Report of the Board of Commissioners—A Good Feature Work—Improvement in the General Condition of the Indians—Permanent Peace Probably Secured.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 11, 1871.

The Board of Indian Commissioners, through its Secretary, VINCENT COLYER, has presented its annual report to the Secretary of the Interior, who transmitted it to the President. The preparation was delayed by the absence of some of the members of the Board in the Indian country. The report gives a kind of chronological account of the work of the Board, and contains much with which the public are already familiar. It is in itself quite brief, but is accompanied by a large mass of papers which form a volume of perhaps 300 pages octavo, comprising correspondence, notes of councils and similar documents. The report begins by referring to the results of the last year's labor for the Indians:

CONDITION OF THE INDIANS.

During the past year much progress has been made in the improvement of the condition of the Indian tribes. A deep and wide-spread interest has been awakened in the public mind in regard to Indian affairs. A great improvement has been made in the manner of appointing agents, selecting them from nominations offered by the various Christian missionary societies, and thus it is hoped permanently withdrawn those appointed from the arena of political strife for patronage.

THE THREATENED WAR.

Soon after the close of the last report threatening indications of an extensive war on the plains reached us from the agents of Osages, Kiowas, Comanches, Cheyennes, Arapahoes, and Sioux. During the administration of THOMAS JEFFERSON, the solemn pledge of the Government was made to the Osages in a treaty that their land should remain the property of that nation unless they voluntarily relinquished or disposed of them, and all persons were strictly forbidden to intrude upon or disturb the quiet possession. The Osages, however, were deceived into signing a fraudulent treaty disposing of their lands in Kansas, were driven from their homes and went out on the plains, where they mingled with the wild tribes. Those Indians that were in a state of impoverishment and degradation, as the result of the perfidy of the whites, as with the experience of the Kiowas, Comanches, Cheyennes, and Arapahoes, and other tribes, and the failure of the Government to keep its promises with the Sioux, aroused the vindictive passions of these Indians so much that any slight additional provocation might, at any time, produce an outbreak. This was the state of affairs continued in this condition until January last, when the memorable Blackfeet war, or, as it was more generally called, the "Piegan Massacre," occurred. The news of this massacre spreading among the tribes, soon began to show its bad effects in demonstrations of hostility by the whole Sioux nation. The War Department immediately hurried forward troops and made preparations to protect the border settlements.

HOW WAR WAS AVERTED.

About this time a proposition was made to the Secretary of the Interior, by Mr. HENRY FATHAM, of New-York, to invite Red Cloud to Washington, that he might let the Government hear the other side of the story. While the Secretary was considering this proposal, a request came from RED CLOUD himself to be allowed to come on and see the "Great Father." One effect of this visit was to stop the threatening hostilities that were on the point of breaking out, not only as having existence but of mind was needed in addition to our knowledge of matter, to make up our knowledge of God; particular the principle of cause and effect connected God with His works. They had already seen that throughout the Cosmos there was an adaptation of one thing to another, of every part to every one, and the whole to the particular part of the whole, which proves a personal design in the formation of the earth. This compelled him to the principle of cause and effect to argue that cause must have been a cause. But there was higher grounds for the assertion that such a cause was a cause, but there must be one, for if there was not a spiritual nature he could not reach the conception of God and His works. Man was necessitated for knowledge to have a personal element to the knowledge and contemplation of a Divine Being. Did not we know ourselves as substances we could never succeed to the knowledge of God, but from the nature of the facts of which we are conscious we ascend to a contemplation of the cause adapted to produce them. Having ourselves a spiritual nature, we conceive God as a spirit; and having the sense of power in ourselves, we are led to clothe that power with a Being from whom we have sprung. Is the same way we rise to a belief in the personality of God, for, having a knowledge of our own individuality, we contemplate God as distinct from His works. This did not imply that the power of God was limited, personality God was also limited. But man had higher perceptions than these, which enabled him to clothe the Divine Being with further perfections. The voluntary acts of intelligent beings—they may be moral or evil—imply an obligation to a Being who will call us to account, and to be seemed to point to God as the moral Governor of the universe. The argument for the existence of God has been admitted conclusive by eminent German Freethinkers, but in combination with the argument from design it proved that God who lived also ruled in the world, and as a ruler was the moral of moral excellence. Many avoided the argument by accounting for it by the association of ideas, which exercised some sort of chemical power upon our ideas, transmuting us from sense into ideas of God. In opposition to that theory he held that the association of ideas did not generate a new idea without a specific agency from without. From these thoughts he was seeking to stir up a feeling of attention and belief in God, but had not yet proved that He was clothed with power and goodness and infinity. To invest Him with the power we should look to our own perceptions and belief as to infinity. Multiply and add as we may, reach the furthermost bounds of the imagination, we are left with a finite result still. Why not go further? Surely, this cannot be the end, and there must be something beyond. Thus it seemed so the law of the mind in reference to infinity, not only to not no limit to its existence, but it was constrained to believe there were no limits. In regard to objects which we have upon us intuitive, we are compelled to believe there are incapable of interest or destruction. We believe the Divine Being possessed of certain attributes of wisdom, goodness, &c., and believe He cannot be wiser or better. That was the affection of perfection. A union of these views showed us the infinite power and a perfect example. We believe, then, this Being is perfect, infinite, and we clothe Him with powers, eternal, omnipresent, almighty and all perfect. The arguments applied in proof of His existence declare His perfections. There were great principles leading up to God. Our relations with our fellowmen, the truths and purposes of Providence, the sense of dependence on a Spiritual Being all draw us to a belief in the supernatural. This belief was innate in the human heart in all forms and communities, and despite the denials and opposition, it was found in the breasts of even the most severe, though it did take different forms. Controverting the theory advanced by Sir. WM. HAMILTON, and supported by Mr. HERBERT SPENCER, he quoted the opinion of the latter, "appearances without reality are untenable, but this reality beyond appearances must ever remain unknown to us." He maintained that he knew something beyond the appearances for a belief in the "fundamental verity," also admitted by Sir. HAMILTON, constrained a belief in the unknown reality. Those philosophers did not deny the existence of God, but asserted if He existed he would forever remain in nubilous, cloud, and night, and have no part or share in our affection. This idea he opposed in the theory of cause and effect, for, as we know man by his actions, we also know God by his works, and they breathed morality and an intelligent purpose in the distance. Dr. MCCOSH concluded by stating that the goodness and justice of God was also shown in the purpose and evidences of his works.

EXPENDITURE OF MONEY.

The report then goes on to give an account of the cause which brought about the legislation by Congress by which the Board has control over portions of all expenditures of money in the Indian Office under the Indian Board. Facts which came to the Board showing that contracts were being given out by the Indian Office without advertising, and at higher prices than should have been paid, were the causes in the first instance of the Board being established by Congress. In addition to this, and what followed in order to an investigation by Congress, are known to the public

PERMANENT PEACE SECURED.

The good impression from the just treatment of the Cheyenne on the southern border of the plains, and of the Sioux on the north, and the prompt delivery of the goods to RED CLOUD'S band, and their superior quality, with the efforts of the Board, that both those nations should be undisturbed in the possession of their lands, so pacified these warlike tribes that an expensive war was averted, and the foundation laid for a permanent peace, if a wise policy continues in their treatment. This took the time of the Board till September, after which the work of the Board was divided out to the individuals. Part of their duty was to see to the payment to the Indians of the money appropriated by Congress was properly paid to them.

FEES FOR LOBBYING DEMANDED.

Mr. LONG, who was present at the payment of the Quopaws, have a man there by the name of BLUNT, who claimed $20,000 from the Pay-master on the ground that the Indians had promised him one-third of the appropriation for his services in getting it through Congress. Mr. LONG protested against the payment, but it was made. This matter the public will hear more of when the Indian investigation by the House of Representatives is concluded.

THE WISCONSIN INDIANS.

The report alludes to a visit to the Oneidas in Wisconsin, which it has been proposed should be removed further West. This Indian settlement numbers about one hundred and fifty, has farms, uses improved implements of agriculture, and a stranger visiting it could not distinguish it from a white settlement.

THE OCKMULGEE COUNCIL.

The holding of the Ockmulgee Council, where a plan of self-government was drawn up, and the special appropriation made by Congress this session of $60,000 for the Apaches, and the necessity and result, both matters fresh in the minds of the public, close the report.

College of the City of New-York—Junior Exhibition.

The Junior exhibition of the College of the City of New-York, took place yesterday evening at Steinway Hall, and as is customary, was attended not only by those directly interested in the speakers of the evening, but by a large number of the friends of the institution; so that at 8 o'clock the hall was filled to its utmost capacity by an audience representing the wealthiest and most intellectual of our citizens. The exercises were opened with a prayer by Chancellor CROSBY; after which the President, Gen. A. G. WARD, made a few introductory remarks; in the course of which he said that the speeches to be delivered were entirely original, having merely the finishing supervision of one of the Professors, and the young men who were to deliver them were chosen on account of the high number of marks they had received. The order of Exercises was as follows: "Frankness in Word and Deed, CLARENCE M. COHAN; "Quantity and Quality in Literature," J. LAWRENCE WOODWARD; "The Sun Myth," GEORGE H. HERBERT; "Ascetiscism a Power," SAMUEL J. BEACH; "Opportunities," HAMILTON V. MERES; "Representation of Minorities," A. H. STOEBER; "The Golden Mean," HENRY HOLT; "Liberty," FRANCIS J. KINSMAN; "Freedom," DAVID SALOMON.

The pieces were all delivered with great credit, and were in the highest degree creditable as an evidence of the elementary training which the young men had received during the courses of Professors GOODWIN and SALOMON were decidedly above the average. All were unintentionally observed, and some of the collegians were favored with as many bouquets as would grace a ball-room on an opening night. At 10 o'clock the exercises were concluded by a benediction by the Chancellor. The Committee of Arrangements for the evening were Messrs. John C. Gulick, Chesapeake Beaker, Professor Cornell, Jos. Fine, Jr., and H. Van Brunt. The Committee of Reception were Messrs. [illegible]

Invited guests were present, among whom were Lewis, James W. Gerard, Howard Crosby, Dr. Carnochan, Gen. Lyman Tremain, Judge Kirkland, Hon. James Kelly, Judge Watrous, Gen. Shaler, and Commodore Engle. One of the features of the evening, and by no means an unimportant one, was the "mock programme," which is as customary for the students not taking a part in the exercises to compose. This is a time-honored custom, and is followed out on Junior Exhibition days by all the colleges in our country. The "Show Bill," as it was called, copied the order of the actual programme, the differences being in the names and the subjects of the various speakers, which were altered to suit some characteristic which they were supposed to possess.

THE EXISTENCE OF GOD.

Natural Theology and Apologetics—Second Lecture in the Second Series by Rev. Dr. McCosh.

Rev. JAMES MCCOSH, D. D., LL.D., President of Princeton College, delivered the second of his second series of lectures on Natural Theology and Apologetics before the students of the Union Theological Seminary, at Madison-square Church, last evening. In these lectures, he said, he had been looking at the physical world as it was regarded by modern science, but the psychical effects did not show there was a God, unless we take with them certain mental principles. These induced him in the last lecture to turn to the human mind, when he first showed its existence and secondly its capacity of acquiring knowledge. He instanced man's capacity of knowledge was the power of instruction; that was of looking directly at things within and things without. He did not believe in these as perfect forms or ideas constructed in Germany in the last age, a solemn and ambitious speculation, which, however, had had its brief season in Britain and America, but which fulfilled its destiny in death. It was simply the power of looking at objects as they present themselves, and out of these drawing some abstract and general principles—a philosophy founded on earth but rising to Heaven. Among other things he maintained that there was power in man to abstract, but things exercising power. This was the principle of cause and effect. It was admitted on all hands that the law of universal causation was sanctioned by enlarged experience, and was confessed to be the wisest law man had yet reached. He expounded and vindicated in every part of the physical universe. He then by our sense of consciousness, and was enabled to perceive things within and observe them out, not only as having existence but of power. But how did this bear on the question? I accuse every war. One [illegible]

Personal.

The son of Hon. MOSES H. GRINNELL, who is traveling in Africa, has recently been exploring the cataracts of the Nile in an iron boat of 150 tons, and drawing three feet of water. His last letter, dated on New-Year's Day, was written at Kenakeh, Nubia, and describes the event of one of the cataracts, which was accomplished by the force of 300 men hauling upon four ropes. Seven entire weeks by this gentleman, and passed on the banks of the Nile, have reached their destination. They are carried a distance of 400 miles by relays of boys, each of whom goes ten miles, with the letters strapped about his waist in bells. Mr. GRINNELL is accompanied by his wife.

THE TENNESSEE.

Important Statement from the Secretary of the Navy.

No Reason for Alarm—Life and Relations Reports Contradicted—The Tennessee a Staunch, Well-Appointed Vessel—The Strange Vessel Seen at Sea in a Storm on Jan. 19.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The Secretary of the Navy has written a letter to Mr. GARFIELD, of the House Committee of Appropriations, in response to an inquiry from him, in regard to the condition of the Tennessee, her non-arrival, her orders, and the length of time it would require to make the trip, together with a statement of the means of communication with the Island of San Domingo. This letter fully contains the information furnished the Times on this subject. Mr. ROBESON says she would probably be ten days in reaching San Domingo City under steam, provided she stopped at Samana two days. That she is provided with ten boats, one of which is a steam launch. That she is fully equipped, provisioned and manned. That she is one of the best ships in the navy, being new and staunch. And that as there is nothing but accidental means of communication between San Domingo and Havana, there will be no reasonable ground for alarm until intelligence is received by regular communication, which will not be until the 26th inst. He says that there is every reason to suppose that, if disaster had occurred, the naval vessels left in the waters of San Domingo would have been promptly dispatched with the intelligence. There is less alarm felt here today, as the facts come out. Some of the correspondents seem to have been guilty of most reckless and fatal conduct in seeking to exaggerate the grounds for alarm, and in attributing to the Navy Department and to prominent naval officers statements and, the gestures, and intentions therefrom, calculated to alarm people, which were never intended by them. Following is the letter in full:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.

MY DEAR SIR

WASHINGTON IN WINTER.

The New Century of Presidents-Avenue—Capitoline Hill—Georgetown Heights—New York on Western Heights—Rock Creek—Kossuthly Gentility—Washington Society—Its Pleasures and Its Drawbacks.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday, Feb. 13, 1871.

No finer drive nor more advantageous

THE NEWS OF TO-DAY.

CONGRESS.—Both Houses in session. The Senate passed the Bill to Enforce the Fifteenth Amendment. The House passed the Bill to Amend the Act Establishing the Department of Justice. The Bill to Regulate Elections in the District of Columbia was discussed. The Bill to Prevent Polygamy was reported. The Bill to Regulate Elections in Utah was discussed. The Bill to Amend the Act Establishing the Department of Justice was passed

The New York Tribune.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 14, 1871.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday a communication was received from the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to the Central Pacific Railroad bonds maturing. The bill for the relief of Jefferson Davis was discussed. The bill to authorize the issue of bonds to the Texas Pacific Railroad Company was taken up, and after a long discussion was passed. The bill to provide for the payment of the Alabama claims was then taken up, and after a brief discussion was laid aside. The Senate then went into Executive session, and soon after adjourned.

In the House, petitions against the Civil-Rights bill were introduced. A report was made from the Committee on Ways and Means in favor of the passage of the bill to provide for the payment of the Alabama claims. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Legislative Appropriation bill, and after a long discussion of the Indian Appropriation bill, the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

Twenty Department Stations are still to be heard from in Secretary Richardson's official table of the Confederate vote. The vote of the Department of Texas is withheld from publication, but the Richmond Dispatch says it will be declared in favor of the Constitution by a majority of 30,000.

The Richmond Dispatch says that the Legislature will be called together on the 4th March, 1872, and not a single practical step has been taken to hasten its appearance. The true test of improved credit is a readiness to resume specie payments. We are no nearer resumption than we were a year ago. Gold has declined, but without bringing us gold. Bonds are nearly converted by the Treasury at the rate of 90 cents on the dollar, but Secretary Richardson declares that on the 4th March, 1872, the Treasury is not better prepared for it, and not a single practical step has been taken to hasten its approach. The true test of improved credit is a readiness to resume; and the fact that Mr. Boutwell contends that the Treasury is not ready to resume is proof that the country is not ready. Gold has declined, but without bringing us gold. Bonds are nearly converted by the Treasury at the rate of 90 cents on the dollar, but Secretary Richardson declares that on the 4th March, 1872, the Treasury is not better prepared for it, and not a single practical step has been taken to hasten its approach. The true test of improved credit is a readiness to resume specie payments. We are no nearer resumption than we were a year ago

THE PAPAL CHURCH.

What Protestants Should or Should Not Endure from It.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have carefully read the leader in the TIMES, Feb. 2, headed "How Long will Protestants Endure?" and, in today's TIMES, the letter of D. R. L., who, in its today's leader, you inform your readers is a "Roman Catholic lawyer," whatever the epithet Roman Catholic, applied to lawyer, may mean, if not a piece of shy waggishness on your part. Now, before parting from your Roman Catholic lawyer, permit me to say, with all due deference to your better judgment, that your characterizing this letter as "fair and good tempered," if not another bit of waggishness, might better have been changed into disingenuous and bitter, for it is written in all that special pleading prascology, to explain away dogmas, like those of the efficacy of prayers to the Virgin Mary and Papal infallibility, which the real Roman Catholic knows are too gross for ordinary Protestant credulity to swallow, while its assumptions of the Papal Church being the only gateway to the road to heaven is but one of the modes in which Papal arrogance and intolerance are habitually shown.

But it is neither with the dogmas of the Papal Church, nor with the religious views of the Roman Catholics, that the great Protestant community, which happily still wields the destinies of this nation, has to deal. These are but side issues, which the wily Romish hierarchy in this country have adroitly fostered—a tub thrown to the whale, for popular Protestant pulpit orators to exhaust their breath upon. Little do those men care what Protestants think of their dogmas; and as little, could the truth be arrived at, as to where these dogmas may lead those who put their faith in them, provided they submit, body and soul, to their charge. These are the very least of the considerations by which the Papal Church is moved, unless history be a lie, and it would be worse than silly for the Protestants of this country to waste a breath upon them, in any manner.

The grand truths that they should ever keep before them are, that here is the most astutely organized and powerful body of men in all Christendom; acknowledging no allegiance whatever to the land of their sojourn or birth, but only to the head of the Papal Church; receiving from and accounting for to this head alone the powers with which they are clothed; wielding these powers with the single purpose to aggrandize this head; obeying the laws of the land in which they live only in so far as they are not repudiated or denounced by this head, and recognizing in the astounding Syllabus of 1864, put forth by this head, the only relations by which they are to hold themselves connected with the recognized government under which they may be living. That this whole organization is in fact, a huge, well-constructed machine, ostensibly for the purposes of religion, but mainly, if not solely, so far as the Papacy is concerned, for concentrating all power, temporal and spiritual, in the hands of a crowned despot termed the Pope. This is what the eyes of the Protestant population of this country should ever rest upon. This is what their Press and their pulpits should ever sound in their ears with trumpet tones. Never letting them forget for an instant, the momentous fact, that they have here living in their midst, a class of persons holding themselves responsable alone to a foreign Power; having solemnly sworn allegiance to him, and pledged at any moment to carry out any order of his without a question as to its legality in the eyes of any other tribunal. That this class possess unlimited political and religious influence over another very numerous one, of persons who, by their votes, wield no small political power, are noted for their ignorance and intolerant bigotry, and who are made to behave by these, their spiritual directors, that the uprooting of what is stigmatized by them as heresy, by any means which the Papacy may think fit to decree, is a meritorious act in the sight of God and a certain passport to salvation, to all who may engage in it.

It is not the religious dogmas of the Papal Church that the Protestant population of this country need trouble themselves about, but the political ends, of which religion is only the cloak, that this Church has ever sought to accomplish, wherever it has gained a footing. It is this attempt to wield the political power, through the hold that the Papal priesthood have upon the superstitions of the ignorant classes, that gives grave grounds of apprehension to every enlightened advocate of civil and religious liberty, when he sees this vast continent girdled, from Maine to California, with Papal churches and Papal schools for the education of the young, the sound of whose bells might almost answer each other throughout the chain from East to West.

Into what town, or prosperous village, can you enter that the Papal Church is not among the most prominent, if not the most conspicuous, edifice devoted to religious worship in it. A year or two since, the writer being in the prosperous little manufacturing town of Lewiston, in Maine, was much struck by a new stone church, with a cross on its spire, of far better ecclesiastical style than any like building in the place, and wishing to know to what denomination of Christians it belonged, inquired of a little girl passing by whose it was. The child replied, "I don't know, Sir, but I believe it is the Paddy's church." And so it was. The Irish, it appeared, on further inquiry, was gradually rooting out the Yankee girl from the factory throughout Puritan New-England. When one reflects what the common school has done for New-England is there not cause for apprehension when we see even her becoming permeated with a class entirely under the control of a body of foreign priests, educated in the principles of the Papal Church, and hostile to every means of educating the masses but what it prescribes and controls? Think of it.

These are the points of grave concern to the Protestant community of this country. It matters very little to them whether the members of the Papal Church believe that some old man at Rome, the human dupe and creature of that most corrupt, unscrupulous, and short-sighted body, the *Curia Romana*, has become infallible, through an election by another body noted for its cunning and intrigue. It is but little matter to them that this *ex officio* infallible old man should pronounce upon the immaculate conception of a woman, of whom little or nothing is known previous to her election for the greatest honor or conferred by Divine power on any of her sex, and should decree this as an article of faith necessary to salvation. It is nothing to Protestants that members of the Papal Church should subject the ears of their innocent young daughters, and of their wives, to the suggestive scrutiny of the confessional, where, for aught they can ever know, poison, more subtle and more deadly, may be infused into their pure minds than Eve received through the whisperings of the old serpent in Eden. Such things are no affairs of theirs. Claiming to be keepers of their own consciences they must, in sheer consistency, award the same right to others.

Such are not the things that should trouble Protestants. It is the all-embracing political mesh work that underlies all these things, woven by crafty hands, that would entrap and strangle civil and religious freedom, make conscience but the shrewd tool of some designing priest, and crush all freedom of thought or its utterances, by a system of education perverted to mere priestly ends, that should bid them consider. It is against these that the Press and pulpit of the Protestant world should unceasingly warn the people of this country.

The TIMES, in short, has struck the right chord in the breasts of thousands of thoughtful Protestants. Let it continue to harp upon this one string, and keep ever alive the responding vibrations. Its Fiskes and Tweeds, with their backers, the Barnards and Fields, supposing even more than is alleged against them to be true, are mere vulgar schemers, whose operations are limited; fleecing a few hundred dupes of stockholders of their property, or in squandering the means wrung from a few thousand of helpless tax-payers, to this all-embracing hierarchy. A return to a more healthy moral tone in the body, social and politic, or a few more years at least, must right all this. Not so with the efforts of the Papal hierarchy everywhere. Theirs is a tenacity of purpose which never relaxes. Theirs is an iron grasp which has seldom been loosened except by such convulsive throes as have shaken entire nations; if they ever apparently recede, it is, as the French say, *pour mieux sauter*. When powerless to carry out their plans, none better can affect humility. When crying out for liberty of conscience none can argue more strongly for toleration. But let them feel secure in the ascendant, none can be more arrogantly despotic, nor more mercilessly intolerant.

Can your correspondent, whose initials, "D. R. L.," perhaps, stand for Doctor of Romish Law, deny these things? Can he point to any time or place where the Papal Church has ever gained a foot-hold, that some or all of these phases have not been witnessed? It is not the members of this Church, or their religious views, that Protestantism should strike at. This would be a violence done to humanity itself. It is the system—that is its chief corner-stone—the intrusion of the mere tools of a foreign potentate to direct and intermeddle with the political and public institutions of this country—that Protestantism should assail with ceaseless, unsparing blows. SCRUTATOR.

FRIDAY, Feb. 3, 1871.

THE HERTZEL CONTESTED WILL.

The Surrogate's Decision—The Instrument Admitted to Probate—History of the Case—The Evidence Adduced on the Trial—Other Interesting Facts.

Hon. R. C. HUTCHINGS, Surrogate, has just rendered his opinion in the matter of the contested will of WM. HERTZEL, deceased, in which he decides that the instrument offered is not entitled to probate. The case is one of importance, owing to the questions arising during its progress, and throughout the Summer and Fall of last year it occupied the attention of the Court for some forty days, being adjourned from time to time. The final arguments were made in December last, by Hon. E. W. STOUGHTON, on behalf of the contestant, and A. R. DYETT, Esq., for the proponents of the will, respectively, but since this time, the decision has been delayed, as both time and labor were required on the part of the Surrogate, to review the great volume of evidence produced during the trial. The following is a brief history of the case:

WILLIAM HERTZEL, a resident of this City, died in the latter part of the year 1869. On the 11th day of February, 1869, he executed a will, by the terms of which his entire estate was bequeathed to his brothers and sisters, with the exception of $20,000, the interest of which was to be paid to his widow during her life-time, upon the condition that she should surrender her dower right in the real estate of the deceased. Mrs. HERTZEL contested the will, on the ground that at the date of its execution, the testator was mentally incapable of disposing of his property. From the testimony adduced it appeared that the relations existing between the deceased and his wife were of an affectionate character, and that during the latter part of Mr. HERTZEL's life, while suffering from illness, he received due care and attention from her.

It also appeared that as early as October, 1868, the deceased began to exhibit symptoms of unsoundness of mind, and that on the 15th of January, 1869, he received a severe mental shock. From this date until Feb. 11—the day the will was executed—although his physical condition improved, the mental qualities were still clouded. On the 11th of February the deceased, accompanied by his wife, Mrs. HERTZEL, departed for the South for the benefit of his health. Just prior to his departure, while on his way to the steamer, at the office of the Pacific Fire Insurance Company, Mr. HERTZEL signed the will in question. The circumstances attending the execution, as shown, are somewhat peculiar: first, that a paper was not read by the deceased; second, it had been prepared by a brother-in-law of the testator, who was indirectly to receive benefits from it, but, as was alleged, drawn from instructions received; third, the time selected for its execution was inopportune.

The evidence produced on the trial was of conflicting character, as to the insanity of Mr. HERTZEL, and mainly on the part of the contestant as to specific acts denoting an unsound mind. In addition, medical testimony was also introduced, and the subject of mental diseases dwelt upon at length. Among the witnesses brought forward on both branches were Dr. JOHN I. CRANE, Dr. ED. GRIESS, the family physicians of the deceased, and Dr. D. TILDEN BROWN, physician of the Bloomingdale Asylum for the Insane, all of whom testified as to the insanity of the testator prior to, at the time of, and after the execution of the will in dispute. From the circumstances as shown Judge HUTCHINGS has decided to reject the instrument, and, in his opinion says:

"From a careful review of all the testimony adduced in relation to the mental and physical condition of WM. HERTZEL, deceased, from October, 1868, until the date of the document here propounded, in my opinion it must be held

First—From October, 1868, until Jan. 15, 1869, he was suffering from the incipient symptoms of general paralysis of the insane.

Second—From Jan. 15, 1869, until Feb. 11, and afterward, the disease had manifested itself to such an extent as to render him insane, and

Thirdly—At the time of the execution of this document he was not possessed of sufficient mind and memory to know the force and bearing of the instrument he then signed, and that the same is not his last will and testament."

The opinion of the Surrogate is an able one, and it is to be regretted that the want of space forbids its publication at length, and the medical testimony particularly is carefully reviewed and a number of eminent authorities cited to sustain the position taken. In disposing of this matter a conscientious regard for the interest of all parties is evinced, while the opinion as rendered is founded not alone upon the evidence, but also upon well-known principles of law, especially upon that branch of law now recognized in the profession as medical jurisprudence. Official notice of the decision as above stated, was yesterday given to the respective counsel engaged in the case.

Lord Macon—Lecture by Prof. Lord at Association Hall.

Prof. JOHN LORD lectured yesterday morning at Association Hall, corner of Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue, before a very large audience, on Lord BACON. Rapidly sketching the leading incidents connected with the subject of his discourse, he entered into a comparison of the philosophy of which Lord BACON was the originator, with that of the ancients, remarking that while the result of the labors of the latter was the diffusion of mere thoughts, which, however grand and ennobling, served but little to the advancement of mankind, the other was the beginning of an era of mighty efforts, great scientific inventions, the spread of knowledge and Christianity, and commercial enterprises, which had done more to improve the progress of the human race than aught that preceded it. BACON's philosophy was the mitigation of human suffering, the prolongation of life, the application of scientific discoveries to the useful arts. He did not, as did his predecessors, aim at impossible discoveries, but at the direction of the mind to practical studies, to stimulate it to a consideration of the attainable, and to his efforts were to be traced the primary causes of the successes that attended the Franklins and Stevensons. His was the philosophy of the triumph of mind over matter, the glory of the intellect, the revolutions of nature, the majesty of man, that carried Christianity and civilization to all parts of the earth. It was the philosophy of philanthropy, liberty and law—the great incentives to peace, order and general tranquility and human happiness. He taught the savage enlightenment, the civilized additional Christian strength; he spread commerce; the discovery of the telescope, and the application of steam were developments of his philosophy. Lord BACON was mentally incapable of disposing of his property. From the testimony adduced it appeared that the relations existing between the deceased and his wife were of an affectionate character, and that during the latter part of Mr. HERTZEL's life, while suffering from illness, he received due care and attention from her.

It also appeared that as early as October, 1868, the deceased began to exhibit symptoms of unsoundness of mind, and that on the 15th of January, 1869, he received a severe mental shock. From this date until Feb. 11—the day the will was executed—although his physical condition improved, the mental qualities were still clouded. On the 11th of February the deceased, accompanied by his wife, Mrs. HERTZEL, departed for the South for the benefit of his health. Just prior to his departure, while on his way to the steamer, at the office of the Pacific Fire Insurance Company, Mr. HERTZEL signed the will in question. The circumstances attending the execution, as shown, are somewhat peculiar: first, that a paper was not read by the deceased; second, it had been prepared by a brother-in-law of the testator, who was indirectly to receive benefits from it, but, as was alleged, drawn from instructions received; third, the time selected for its execution was inopportune.

The evidence produced on the trial was of conflicting character, as to the insanity of Mr. HERTZEL, and mainly on the part of the contestant as to specific acts denoting an unsound mind. In addition, medical testimony was also introduced, and the subject of mental diseases dwelt upon at length. Among the witnesses brought forward on both branches were Dr. JOHN I. CRANE, Dr. ED. GRIESS, the family physicians of the deceased, and Dr. D. TILDEN BROWN, physician of the Bloomingdale Asylum for the Insane, all of whom testified as to the insanity of the testator prior to, at the time of, and after the execution of the will in dispute. From the circumstances as shown Judge HUTCHINGS has decided to reject the instrument, and, in his opinion says:

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The opinion of the Surrogate is an able one, and it is to be regretted that the want of space forbids its publication at length, and the medical testimony particularly is carefully reviewed and a number of eminent authorities cited to sustain the position taken. In disposing of this matter a conscientious regard for the interest of all parties is evinced, while the opinion as rendered is founded not alone upon the evidence, but also upon well-known principles of law, especially upon that branch of law now recognized in the profession as medical jurisprudence. Official notice of the decision as above stated, was yesterday given to the respective counsel engaged in the case.

Should the Methodist Maintain Official Organs?

Is the Methodist policy of maintaining an official Press a wise one? This was the topic brought under discussion, yesterday, by the Methodist preachers. Rev. THOMAS LONDON opened the discussion. He argued that the parsimony of the publishers of the official Press was unwise, and the amount of work demanded of one or two editors too great to insure good papers. But the wisdom of maintaining an official Press at all was conceded, though the wisdom of maintaining such papers exclusively was doubted.

Rev. L. S. WEED wanted the question amended by the insertion of the prefix un before the word official, as he believed that would express the thought of the meeting better than the question as it now is.

Dr. CURRY opposed any such amendment. He considered the scope of the question, and said that it was expressly framed with a view to avoid any personal contention that might arise from putting the question as the amendment proposed.

Dr. CROOKS was appointed to lead the discussion on this subject next week. It was accepted on condition that the question should be understood or modified according to the sense of the meeting.

Dr. DEVINE told the meeting a few things about the Methodist Press sixty years ago, which created some merriment. Rev. Mr. DODGE, of Baltimore, and Rev. Dr. RUST were introduced, after which the meeting adjourned.

The Surrogate's Court—Issues of Interest—The Taylor Case—Another Important Will to be Contested—The Steinway Estate.

The proceedings in the matter of the contested will of WM. BEARD, deceased, were continued before Surrogate HUTCHINGS, yesterday, and the proponents of the will opened their case. Considerable testimony was taken, some two hours being occupied, but nothing of special note was elicited. The case was adjourned until Thursday next.

Today, the Taylor will case will be argued, Court opening at 11 A. M. On the part of Mrs. HOWLAND, the contestant, H. L. CLINTON, Esq., will review the testimony, while Hon. E. W. STOUGHTON will present the case on behalf of the proponents of the will. The proceedings will be of interest, and will occupy a greater part of two days, one counsel speaking today, and the other to-morrow.

Notice of contest has recently been filed in the Surrogate's office, in the matter of the will of BRYAN MCCARTHY, deceased, who died in this City in January last. The estate in question is reputed to amount to about $800,000. The grounds of the contest are not as yet known, as the formal allegations have not yet been presented.

The last will and testament of HENRY STEINWAY, late of this City, was on Friday last presented for probate. The deceased is said to have left an estate valued at $600,000.

THOMAS REPRIEVED.

Gov. Hoffman Decides to Respite Thomas, the Negro Murderer—How the Prisoner Received the News—His Case to be Argued before the Supreme Court.

Ever since JOHN THOMAS, the colored man, who murdered WALTER JOHNSON, also colored, on Sept. 13d, was condemned to the gallows in expiation of his crime, the prisoner has conducted himself in a quiet and orderly manner, evidently satisfied in his own mind that no pardon or commutation of sentence would be granted.

Yesterday afternoon, therefore, THOMAS was agreeably surprised by a visit from his counsel, Mr. JOHN A. GOODLEY, who informed him that Gov. HOFFMAN had consented to grant a reprieve for three weeks, in order that certain points of law might be argued before the Supreme Court. THOMAS betrayed no great emotion, though he expressed himself as thankful to his counsel for the untiring devotion he had manifested, and also to the Governor for permitting him another hearing. The counsel was accompanied by Mr. GEORGE ROCKSTRO, of No. 472 Second-avenue, and formerly Haytian Minister to the United States, who happened to be the person who had brought up THOMAS in his boyhood. Mr. ROCKSTRO was much affected in meeting his old servant, and conversed with him in the French language for some time, calling up reminiscences of the past with apparent pleasure to both.

Mr. ROCKSTRO, in conversation, subsequently informed our reporter that THOMAS' mother had given her son to him when he was only two years of age, and he had raised JOHN as a domestic until he was twelve years old, when the boy expressed a desire to go to sea, and was accordingly permitted to ship on the vessel, he promising to come back. From that day until yesterday Mr. ROCKSTRO had neither seen or heard of THOMAS, and only learned the fact that his old servant and the prisoner were one and the same person a few days ago. He expressed the belief that THOMAS had not deliberately committed the murder, though he had very little ground for the belief except what the condemned man told him.

It appears that since Judge SUTHERLAND denied the writ of error a few days ago, Mr. GOODLEY has earnestly sought to secure the sympathetic action of the Governor, in order that his client might receive a commutation of sentence. Gov. HOFFMAN at first declined to interfere in the case at all, but being in town, he sent for Mr. GOODLEY yesterday afternoon, who found the Executive in Judge INGRAHAM's chambers, consulting with District-Attorney GARVIN and Judge in relation to THOMAS' case. After some conversation it was decided to grant a reprieve in order that counsel could be heard on certain points of law before the full Bench of Supreme Court Judges. The argument will take place on the 23d inst., pending which the prisoner will remain in suspense.

Since Friday last THOMAS has been in the custody of two Special Sheriffs, as customary in such cases. Yesterday Deputies THOMAS CUMMINS and PETER BOWE were in charge, and were relieved at sunset. The Sheriff will probably receive official notification of the reprieve from Albany, today, when the prisoner will be handed into the custody of Warden STACOM. THOMAS yesterday requested permission to remain in his condemned cell, as he could enjoy the prayers and consolations of the priests and Sisters of Mercy. He had with him yesterday his daughter BROMELLIA, aged thirteen years, who did not seem to realize the position of her father. The prisoner was also enjoying the society of the Master of his Masonic Lodge, who appeared to be a very intelligent colored man.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

It is seldom that any sales are made at the Exchange on Mondays, and yesterday (Feb. 13) was no exception to the rule, as no business was transacted. Quite a number of persons were in attendance at the Exchange during the day, and real estate matters were generally discussed. A meeting was held yesterday at the office of O. A. BULLS, in Pine-street, composed of property-holders and residents of Yonkers, in Westchester County, who transact business in New York. The meeting was called for the purpose of considering the bill now before the Legislature, proposing to annex Yonkers to the Metropolis. Quite a number of persons interested in the project were present, and the majority seemed to favor the scheme. Nothing of special interest occurred yesterday in relation to real estate, and the market may be termed quiet.

Today, at the Exchange will, in all probability, be one of some activity, as several sales are announced to take place, among others the following: MULLER, WILKINS & CO., by order of the Supreme Court, in partition, will dispose of the property, with the improvements thereon, located on the southeast corner of Madison and Reade streets, being 26 feet 10 inches on Hudson-street, 19 feet on Reade-street, 98 feet in depth and 26 feet on rear. JOHNSON & MILLER announce the positive sale of some desirable Brooklyn property, made to close the estate of SAMUEL W. SLOCUM, deceased. The property is situated on the southeast corner of Lafayette and Adelphi streets, and consists of three-story brick houses, known as Nos. 161 and 163 Adelphi-street, near Willoughby-avenue. In addition to the above, one or two legal sales of New-York City property will probably also be effected.

At private sale additional desirable property is being constantly brought to the notice of the public through our business columns. In City property a list worthy of special attention is today presented by V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-street. A portion of this list, it will be observed, embraces an executor's sale of valuable business property, which, as the assets of an estate, could probably be obtained on reasonable terms. A large line of eligible to-bond property is also offered by W. H. FALCONER, No. 100 Fourth-avenue, near Twelfth-street; WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner Seventeenth-street; FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway; HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-street, and numerous others. In reference to suburban property, attention is called to that belonging to the Richmond Hill Estate, advertisement for sale through which can be obtained of HAZARD, APTHORP & CO., No. 110 Broadway. Also, to the property located in New-Jersey, as offered by A. D. HOPE, General Agent of the Central New-Jersey Land Improvement Company, No. 118 Liberty-street, in this City. In the list of desirable class of real estate, as announced for sale through our advertising columns, will increase daily in interest and importance.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A FINE PROPERTY NEAR COOPER Institute, suitable for a society, club, dispensary or other business, on Stuyvesant-st., running through to 9th-st., 20 feet front on each, 40 feet deep on one side and 110 feet on the other, containing one four-story brick dwelling and two brick stables; will be sold on easy terms. W. H. FALCONER,
No. 100 4th-av., near 12th-st.

MESSRS. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway, having increasing demands and orders for all kinds of improved property, respectfully solicit a call from all those who owners who desire to sell, lease or rent. Particular attention paid to the disposition of property placed exclusively in their hands.

FOR SALE—IN 47TH-ST., BETWEEN 7th and 8th-avs., a beautiful house, of modern plan and in complete order throughout; location convenient as regards cat-routes, and very desirable in all other respects. Price $21,000, including fixtures. Terms easy. Apply to E. R. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FINE HOUSES ON LEROY-st., 2 West Houston-place, Nos. 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 34, 36, 38, 41, 42, 43, 44, 46, 47, 62; nine on Lexington-av., also, 32 Brooklyn, Elizabeth and Newark. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brick dwelling, 17 feet 6 inches front, 40 feet from the corner of Broadway and widened; the house is 20x100.6; is in good order, and can be bought at a great bargain. Apply on the premises, or of KILPATRICK & HOLMES, No. 48 East 23d-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP modern-fronted brown-stone house, No. 226, 22 feet 100 feet; 40th-st., between 8th and 9th-avs., Broadway; $21,500; terms easy. Also, 5 printed lots of house and dwellings. For sale by V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FRANKLIN-SQUARE.—FOR SALE—A first-class property, in part, and rumbling for manufacturing business; carts can run from Water-st. into the basement of Pearl-st. front. Particulars from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brick house and suit-cellar Philadelphia-brick house in West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.; improvements in perfect order; price $14,000. Apply to S. L. SEABOLD, No. 162 Broadway, Room No. 8.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house on Murray Hill, between Madison and Park avs.; South Brooklyn property taken in part payment. Address Box No. 1,248 Post-office, New-York, or to WINANS & CO., No. 91 Cedar-st.

WEST 36TH-ST.—TO LET OR LEASE, the four-story English-basement brown-stone-front house, No. 51 West 36th-st., to a private family only. Apply to WM. & E. A. CHEESEMAN, Broadway, 7th-av. and 44th-st., or No. 55 Broadway.

$52,500 FOR A LARGE HOUSE and lot on Madison-av., near 36th-st., 25 feet front, about 85 feet deep, in perfect order.
HATCH & BIKER, No. 1,267 Broadway.

ONE OF THE FINEST HOUSES IN 51st-st., near 5th-av., four story brown-stone, 21 feet 6 inches front, 3 stories low.
HATCH & BIKER, No. 1,267 Broadway.

FOR SALE UNEXP.—A FOUR-STORY brown-stone dwelling on East 20th-st., near Lexington-av. For full particulars apply to JOHN MCCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FRANK G. BROWN, Son of Lewis G. Brown, Esq. DAVISON BROWN, Son of Stewart Brown, Esq.

FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 100 Broadway, New-York.

Refer by permission to Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., Wm. E. Dodge, Esq.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON BOND AND MORTGAGE
ON WELL-LOCATED REAL ESTATE IN THIS CITY.
IMPROVED PROPERTY, STORES OR DWELLINGS PREFERRED.
None but first-class applications will be entertained; no bonus required. Principals only.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

DWELLINGS FOR SALE.
Owners of dwellings desiring to avail themselves of our superior facilities for placing the same before the public, should send in their lists w/thout delay. All property left with us is advertised in our *Real Estate Gazette*, without charge. Corrected lists issued weekly.
R. DINGER & CO.,
Auctioneers and Brokers
in Real Estate, Loans and Mortgages,
No. 60 Cedar-st.

W. H. FALCONER'S
REAL ESTATE OFFICE,
No. 100 4th-av., near 12th-st.
(Established 1845.)
Houses and lots sold; stores and houses let and rents collected; entire charge taken of property. Charges moderate and references unexceptionable.

A—EXECUTOR'S SALE, NO. 314 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, six-story marble building, 27 by 100, lot 27 feet.
ALSO, BY SAME ESTATE,
The four-story modern brown-stone desirable dwelling, with furniture, No. 3 Rutherford-place, Stuyvesant-square, lot in front.
ALSO, BY SAME ESTATE,
No. 50 East 9th-st., between Broadway and University-place, full-sized dwelling and lot, household.
A revised printed list of stores and dwellings for sale and to let, mailed free.
ALSO,
$25,000 to loan on bond and mortgage, in sums to suit, on City real estate. Apply to
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED or unfurnished, the four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 13 West 22d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av. House, 26 by 65 feet, conveniently arranged and in perfect order throughout; containing all modern improvements, including Baker & Smith's steam-heating apparatus. Lot, 25 by 98.9. To be seen by permit only. Apply to E. R. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or to THOS. BAKER, (Assignee, Constable & Co.,) No. 309 Canal-st., New-York.

AT W. H. FALCONER'S, NO. 100 4th-av.:
East 12th-st., near 2d-av., four story, brown stone.....$14,000
East 12th-st., near 4th-av., four story, brick.....16,000
East 121st-st., near 4th-av., four story, brick.....27,500
East 26th-st., near 4th-av., three story, brick.....28,500

CHAS. HACKAR'S OFFICE, GROUND Floor, 70 Cedar, corner Nassau, conspicuous and convenient property, at fair prices, readily disposed of.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

MANUFACTURING PROPERTY FOR sale or to lease on favorable terms, splendidly located on Gowanus Canal, Brooklyn. Property contains twelve lots; part now used as a foundry, but is suitable for almost any purpose; can be divided, if required; substantial brick buildings, &c. Full particulars with JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 24 Nassau-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

RICHMOND HILL,
LONG ISLAND,

Is a railroad station and beautiful village seven miles from the Roosevelt-street Ferry, by South-side Railroad, and two miles west from Jamaica, being at the junction of the railroads which unite at those points. It has an elevated grade, and is handsomely laid out with streets, avenues and parks, improved with new and elegant buildings, ornamental trees and McAdamized sidewalks thoroughly drained; perfectly healthy; the whole tract of over 600 acres restricted against nuisances, and so located as to command a full view of the ocean of Rockaway and of the surrounding country.

COTTAGES AND MANSARD ROOF DWELLINGS IN VARIETY, AND ELIGIBLE LOTS AND VILLA SITES FOR SALE.

The place is suitable for residence throughout the year; climate milder in Winter and cooler in Summer than that of the interior; the surrounding country beautiful and roads excellent; churches and schools near by, and access to the City rapid, frequent and cheap; time to the ferry at South Seventh-st., 30 minutes; fare, 5 cents; yearly commutation, $42. Property as this notice purchased at present rates will rapidly enhance in value.

Apply to O. B. FOWLER, Agent, near the station, or
HAZARD, APTHORP & CO.,
Real Estate Brokers,
No. 110 Broadway (basement).

CITY AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE combined, in the most promising part of Elizabeth; fifty trains each way daily (time thirty-five to forty-five minutes); every advantage of good markets, schools, churches, pavements, gas, water, police, &c. For sale, a beautiful cottage house, on extra large lot, with walks, drives, fruit and shade trees, garden, modern fixtures and abundant closets; within two minutes' walk of the Elizabeth depot. This property is believed to offer more united advantages for comfortable and accessible suburban residence than any place of like character and cost now in market. Worth $15,000. Will be sold for less. Part payment can remain indefinitely. For particulars, address OWNER, Box No. 226 Post-office, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone-sts.

A COUNTRY HOME.—FLUSHING, twenty minutes from Hunter's Point; house, with the exception of a green-house, stable and out-buildings; three and one-half acres; in complete order; price low; terms easy. Address R. W. LEAVITT & CO., No. 113 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THIRTY-SIX LOTS, 25x100 each, suitable for manufacturing purposes or immediate improvement; convenient to horse-car lines; location, West Hoboken. Address Box No. 2,500 New-York Post-office.

$5,500.—ORANGE, N. J., NEAR Brick Church Station. New house, nine rooms, furnace, range, &c. Pleasantly located. GEO. W. BOWERS, Halsted-st., Orange.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,

WITH ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, SPLENDID LIGHT AND VENTILATION, SUITABLE FOR

Banks, Bankers, Brokers Merchants, Lawyers, Railway, Insurance and other Companies,

IN BUILDINGS

Nos. 38, 39, 40, 49, 50, 60, 69, 71, 73, 75 and 99 BROADWAY;
Nos. 5, 7, 17, 19, 21 & 32 BROAD-ST.;
No. 52, corner of BROAD and EXCHANGE-PLACE.
ALL NEAR WALL-ST.
And Nos. 4 and 6 WALL-ST.
APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF
EDWARD MATTHEWS,
Nos. 4 and 6 BROAD-ST.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING,
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY AT TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

A—BROADWAY, CORNER MURRAY-ST., as over Importers' and Traders' National Bank; entire floor (8x103) to lease; light, air, steam heat, short easy stairs; location unexceptionable. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO ICE COMPANIES AND OTHERS.—To let or lease one of the best water-fronts in the City, with or without adjoining lots; central location, and unusually desirable. Address Box No. 761 Post-office.

TO LEASE—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES for a term of years, premises No. 24 Bond-st. Apply to L. BENDELARI, No. 238 Pearl-st., 12 to 1 o'clock.

TO LET—FIVE FINE LOTS, 25x100 FEET, 7 lighted on all sides, near Broadway; rent low. Apply on the premises, No. 90 White-st.

STORE TO LET—NO. 144 7TH-AV., 20 FEET deep. Apply on the premises.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT ORANGE, N. J., near brick church and junction stations, house, 24 feet wide, with hot and cold water, &c., one-half acre of land. Apply to TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1, Pine-st.

A HANDSOME HOUSE, FURNISHED or unfurnished, at Fort Washington, with fine grounds and stable, and overlooking the Hudson, within three minutes of depot, to let. G. LESPINASSE, No. 23 Pine-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED COTTAGE, IN good order, at Great Neck, facing Little Neck Bay, five minutes' drive from steam-boat landing, and three miles from Railroad station; rent $1,500. For further particulars address Box 1,167 Post-office.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

HOUSES FOR RENT.

Advertised in our Rent Register without charge. The attention of owners is called to our superior facilities for renting and leasing property. Corrected lists issued weekly. Applications now on file for houses in various parts of the City and country. Apply to
S. DINGER & CO.,
Auctioneers and Brokers in Real Estate,
Loans and Mortgages,
No. 60 Cedar-st.

TO LET—FLOORS IN THE NEW BROWN-stone building, No. 22 West 19th-st.; have eight rooms handsomely painted, gas fixtures, stationary parlor, four bedrooms and bath-room, with separate water-closet, gas-meter, stationary tubs, range, boiler, &c., with Croton and gas-fixtures, hot and cold water complete; dumb-waiter running from cellar to top floor; also, large yard; halls kept in order by the owner. Apply on the premises from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

AT NO. 111 BROADWAY—BY STANLEY & DAY. The *Real Estate Circular* mailed upon receipt of stamp. Unfurnished house No. 205 East 43d-st., to let, $650.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A MEDIUM-SIZE BRICK OR brown-stone high-stoop house to a good neighborhood, in exchange for unencumbered vacant lots in the upper part of the City. Address CASTOR, Box No. 6,305 Post-office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSES WANTED FOR RENTING in every part of the City. Apply at the office of JOHN MCCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

TO CAPITALISTS—SCRANTON COAL LANDS—STRICTLY PRIVATE SALE FOR CASH.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, a most valuable coal deposit, adjoining the City of Scranton, represented by geologists and the work-ings on adjacent properties as containing an aggregate thickness of 64 feet of coal veins of the best quality of coals, or 100,000 tons per acre.

The area extends from the Lackawanna River to the middle of Crown-street, is rectangular, 1,264 feet front by 3,800 to 4,000 feet in depth, and contains 126 acres, more or less.

Three approaches, (one of which is being largely worked at present close to the property at Crown-street,) estimated as containing 1,000,000 tons each, have been thoroughly tested. Parties under lease to take out 1,000,000 tons on the adjoining tract, have ordered a royalty of 25 cents per ton.

It is believed the property contains 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 of tons of coal, but the sale will be made assu

SHIPPING.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS
sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAYS to and from Glasgow and Derry. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark, at as low rates as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaper as by any other route or line.

"ETHIOPIA" STEAMERS.		"SCYTHIA" STEAMERS.	
Ethiopia	Sat. Feb. 18	Iowa	Wed. Feb. 15
Anchoria	Sat. Feb. 25	Anchoria	Wed. Feb. 22
Australia	Sat. Mar. 4	Assyria	Wed. Mar. 1
India	Sat. Mar. 11	Alexandria	Wed. Mar. 8
Ethiopia	Sat. Mar. 18	Scythia	Wed. Mar. 15

Sailing every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, as above.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, QUEENSTOWN, LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, Nos. 29 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, touching at Cork Harbor.
ITALY, Gerald, Saturday, Feb. 18, at 2 P. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $80, currency; steerage, $30 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
D. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST, SAILING DAILY, SATURDAY, Feb. 25.
CANADA, Saturday, March 4.
MOSELLE, To Sail Saturday, March 11.
NOTE.—The Packets will sail from the Harbor.
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Class.	Steerage.
$125 to $170,	$60.

according to the location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
ON THE 5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,
except when these days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
Pier No. 42 HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. CHAT, connects with COLORADO, Capt. PARKER, at HONOLULU, touching at Hakodadi, Japan, and Shanghai, China.
Steamer CITY OF PEKIN will leave San Francisco March 1, 1871, for China and Japan.
All the steamers connect at Hong Kong with Steamer Price Current sailing for Singapore, Penang, Calcutta and Bombay.
Through Bills of Lading given for Batavia, Java, Manilla, Australia and other ports on the Continent, and for Mexican ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FORBES, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY

as follows:

NEVADA, Capt. CRESS	Feb. 22, at 2 P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. R. F. PERSHING	Feb. 22, at 2 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WORTHINGTON	March 1, at 7 A. M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD	March 1, at 2 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHITEHEAD	March 8, at 2 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSTER	March 15, at 7 A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. SEDGWICK	March 15, at 2 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY, from Pier No. 43 Northside.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
2d Cabin	50	To London	40
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	10

Tickets can be forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought from agents in Europe by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Algeria	Wednes. Feb. 15	Siberia	Thursday, Mar. 2
Asia	Saturday, Feb. 18	China	Wednesday, Mar. 8
Abyssinia	Wednes. Feb. 22	Persia	Thursday, Mar. 9
Olympus	Saturday, Feb. 25	Java	Saturday, Mar. 11
Cuba	Thursday, Mar. 2	Batavia	Thursday, Mar. 16
China	Wednesday, Mar. 8	Saxonia	Saturday, Mar. 18

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers:
First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60, currency.
By the Saturday steamers:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Second Cabin and Steerage to Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Halifax, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FORBES, Agent.

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(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

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as follows:

NEVADA, Capt. CRESS	Feb. 22, at 2 P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. R. F. PERSHING	Feb. 22, at 2 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WORTHINGTON	March 1, at 7 A. M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD	March 1, at 2 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHITEHEAD	March 8, at 2 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSTER	March 15, at 7 A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. SEDGWICK	March 15, at 2 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY, from Pier No. 43 Northside.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
2d Cabin	50	To London	40
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	10

Tickets can be forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought from agents in Europe by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Old line, low freights.
The well-known first-class side-wheel steamship
RIENVILLE,
J. B. RANNEY, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 8 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 18, at 3 P. M. Freight taken for Mobile, Galveston, Lavaca, Indianola, and all points on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, to be shipped at New-Orleans.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 45 Liberty-st.
Steam-ship VICTOR will follow from Pier No. 8 East River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 25.
C. H. MALLORY & CO.,
No. 158 Maiden-lane.

FINANCIAL.

COMPLETION
OF THE
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE
7 per Ct. Gold Bonds,
COUPON OR REGISTERED,
FREE OF U. S. TAX,
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.
ON A FINISHED ROAD,
FOR SALE AT
90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

The last rail of this important road was laid on the 24th of January, thus completing the enterprise and establishing a connection between St. Paul and St. Louis nearly miles shorter than any existing route, and sixty-five miles shorter than any contemplated route between the same points.

By this line also the distance from Chicago to the great grain fields of Minnesota is shortened 45 miles, and transportation facilities greatly multiplied and improved. The First Mortgage Bonds assume, therefore, at once on the completion of the line a position equal in intrinsic value to those of the First Wayne, Pennsylvania and Chicago, Illinois Central or any other Pennsylvania or Illinois Railroad bonds of completed trunk lines—not one of which sell below par.

The C. R. & M. Bonds are a First Mortgage, running only 25 miles, a line of road which has cost $40,000 per mile; the balance having been supplied by liberal subscriptions to the stock as paid made by wealthy farmers and parties interested along the line, and by a portion of an issue of bonds, part of the Company's Construction through which the road passed, which have adopted this system of giving their aid rather than leaving Town and Municipal debts.

The earnings of this Road in excess of interest on the bonds, even during the present season of extreme depression, have been for the past three months in excess of 15 per cent on the amount of the Mortgage Bonds, after deducting operating expenses. No Road in the United States has a more promising future before it.

When it is added to this immediate way-traffic the profits which will arise from the transportation of the vast wheat crop of Northern Iowa and Southern Minnesota, the first two years of which have exceeded the 1,000,000 bushel mark, but little in all, of the issue yet unsold are still offered at the subscription price of 90 and accrued interest in currency. Although the Company have determined upon the present sale of their entire issue in advancing the price of their bonds, yet they have concluded to continue for the present the subscription at the same price to bondholders, in order to afford small capitalists and others an opportunity to secure all they desire.

All marketable securities taken in exchange free of commission and Express charges.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

FOR SALE.

CHOICE
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING FROM
10 TO 12 PER CENT.,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.
FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, BELOW PAR.
ALSO,
NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS,
INSURANCE, BANK
AND
GAS-LIGHT STOCKS,
INCLUDING AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF FIRST MORTGAGE RAILROAD BONDS, 8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES.
FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCKBROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
No. 2 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

BANKING HOUSE OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co
25 Nassau St.
CORNER OF CEDAR-ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Government, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, &c., 20 PER CENT. and other points in the Western Union.

WELLS FARGO AND CO.,
PARIS, LONDON, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA.
NO. 54 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
BANKERS AND EXPRESS FORWARDERS to all parts of the WORLD.
Credits for travelers, exchange and telegraphic transfers available everywhere.
Freight and packages to any portion of EUROPE in 10 days.
Peculiar facilities for shipment of GOODS IN BOND, overland or by sea, to the Western States and Territories, AUSTRALIA, SANDWICH ISLANDS, CHINA, JAPAN AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

THE INTERNATIONAL BANKING-HOUSE
OF BERLAZ, AST & CO.,
NO. 121 REGENT-ST., W.
LONDON.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway
NEW-JERSEY
7 PER CENT.
GOLD
1ST MORTGAGE
BONDS,
INDORSED BY THE
NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO
Midland Railroad Co.,
FOR SALE IN
DENOMINATIONS
OF
$1,000, $500 AND $100,
COUPON AND REGISTERED.

SEVEN-EIGHTHS OF THE RIGHT OF WAY PAID FOR.

ONE-HALF THE DISTANCE FROM JERSEY CITY TO GREEN-WOOD LAKE GRADED, READY FOR THE IRON.

THE IRON BOUGHT, AND 25 MILES OF ROAD TO BE RUNNING BY MIDSUMMER.

TWO-THIRDS OF THE COST PROVIDED FOR BY SUBSCRIPTION.

ONE-THIRD ONLY REQUIRED FROM AVAILS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND MAP.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND
THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.
SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD COMPANY
OF LONG ISLAND
SEVEN PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE
SINKING FUND BONDS,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX,
COUPON OR REGISTERED.
FOR SALE BY
WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN,
NO. 58 WALL-ST.

8 Per Cent. Interest
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.
FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.
Mortgage at the rate of $16,000 per mile.
ROAD COMPLETED AND OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.
Price 97½, and accrued interest.
We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps, circulars, &c., on application.
W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO.,
No. 11 Wall-st.

MANHATTAN MARKET COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Organized under special act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed March 28, 1870.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SHARES, $100 EACH.
OFFICE, No. 346 BROADWAY,
New-York Life Insurance Building.

TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED SHARES of the capital stock of this Company, of the par value of $100 each, have been subscribed, and $100,000 have been supplied by liberal subscriptions to the stock as first made by wealthy farmers and parties interested along the line, and by a portion of an issue of bonds, part of the Company's Construction through which the Road passed, which have adopted this system of giving their aid rather than leaving Town and Municipal debts.

The earnings of this Road in excess of interest on the bonds, even during the present season of extreme depression, have been for the past three months in excess of 15 per cent on the amount of the Mortgage Bonds, after deducting operating expenses. No Road in the United States has a more promising future before it.

When it is added to this immediate way-traffic the profits which will arise from the transportation of the vast wheat crop of Northern Iowa and Southern Minnesota, the first two years of which have exceeded the 1,000,000 bushel mark, but little in all, of the issue yet unsold are still offered at the subscription price of 90 and accrued interest in currency. Although the Company have determined upon the present sale of their entire issue in advancing the price of their bonds, yet they have concluded to continue for the present the subscription at the same price to bondholders, in order to afford small capitalists and others an opportunity to secure all they desire.

All marketable securities taken in exchange free of commission and Express charges.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 63 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A LARGE HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED front room and bedroom, communicating, to rent without board, to a single gentleman desiring first-class accommodations; family private; location East 16th-st.; reference required. Address, with name, G., Box No. 101 Times Office.

BOARDING—IN A FRENCH FAMILY, NO. 9 Livingston-place, on Stuyvesant square, to let one handsome large room, with board, suitable for one or two occupants; a rare opportunity for gentlemen of culture and studious habits.

TO LET, FURNISHED—TWO OR three rooms, on parlor floor, to one or more gentlemen; also, room on third floor; references or charged. No. 6 East 16th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

FIFTH-AV., OPPOSITE BREVOORT House, handsomely-furnished apartments, with board, private table if desired, at No. 16 56th-av.; references exchanged.

GENTLEMEN AND WIFE OR PARTIES of single gentlemen, wishing good accommodations with first-class board, can find the same at No. 6 West 19th-st., Eastern hotel.

FOUR GENTLEMEN CAN HAVE board, with use of parlor, in private family; west side. Address DELTA, Box No. 188 Times Office.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE HOUSE, A NEATly-furnished room on third floor, front, to a gentleman, without board. No. 78 Lexington-av.

NO. 243 WEST 23D-ST.—A LARGE, COMfortable, third-story room, with stationary heating, gas, fire, and board for two persons, at $15 per week.

LARGE SECOND-FLOOR ROOM, with board for gentleman and wife. Apply at No. 49 West 32d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

A NICE FURNISHED ROOM FOR one or two gentlemen; first-class house and location; price $4 per week. Call at No. 216 East 104th-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

PURCHASING AND DISBURSING PAY-MASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES NAVY,
No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 13, 1871.

Proposals, sealed and indorsed on envelope "Bids for Gunpowder," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock, the 17th inst., for the following supplies, of the best quality, to be delivered, free of expense, at the Navy-yard, New-York, viz.:

BUREAU EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.
440 feet 2½-inch Wire Pipe.
220 feet 2¼-inch Wire Pipe.
165 feet 2-inch Wire Pipe.
495 feet 1¾-inch Wire Pipe.
1,431 feet 1½-inch Wire Pipe.
418 feet 1¼-inch Wire Pipe.
495 feet 1¼-inch Wire Pipe.
55 feet 1¼-inch Wire Pipe.

To be in riveted iron wire pipe, painted and with a hemp heart, of Hoebling Company's manufacture, or other in all respects equal thereto.

Bidders are referred to the Equipment Officer at the Navy-yard for samples and further information, and will state in their proposals the date within which they will complete delivery, if awarded to them, which must not exceed ten days from date of order.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, and to award each article or item separate, as may be most to its interest.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded within the time specified.

Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour above named, when parties interested are invited to be present.

J. C. BEADFORD, Pay-master U. S. N.

DIVIDENDS.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,
St. JOSEPH, Mo., Jan. 28, 1871.

THE INTEREST AND COUPONS due Feb. 15, 1871, on the first mortgage eight per cent. (8 per cent.) gold bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, upon presentation and application, on and after that date, free of Government tax.

THOS. E. TOOTLE, Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 8, 1871.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a cash dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the stock of Government Bonds this day been declared, and that the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. H. K. Jessup & Co., No. 21 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the 6th day of March next, to holders who are registered as such at the close of business hours on the 16th inst., at which time the transfer-books will be closed, and reopened for transfer on the 7th day of March next.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

THIRTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 172 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1871.
Cash capital, $400,000; cash assets, Feb. 1, 1871, $686,000.

A Dividend of (7) SEVEN PER CENT. is this day declared, payable on demand, to stockholders.
Also, an INTEREST DIVIDEND of (6) SIX PER CENT. on outstanding scrip, payable 1st of April, in cash.
Also, a SCRIP DIVIDEND of (20) FIFTY PER CENT. on the certificates of policies entitled to participate in the profits for the year ending 31st of January, 1871. The scrip will be ready for delivery on and after the 1st of April next.
Fifty per cents of No. 1,924 will be redeemed on the 1st of April next, from which date interest thereon will cease.

WM. E. LOTHROP, Secretary.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE
GERRARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable, free of Government tax, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, 1871.

JOHN E. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1871.

THE INTEREST AND COUPONS DUE March 1, 1871, on the First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the
MONTCLAIR RAILWAY COMPANY
will be paid at the office of
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
upon presentation, on and after that date, free of Government tax.

H. R. LOW,
Treasurer.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 59 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1871.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company has this day declared a dividend of $4 per share, payable on the 1st day of March proximo, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer-books.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 2d inst. to the morning of March 2.

I. C. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK,
OF NEW-YORK, No. 17 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a DIVIDEND of FIVE per Cent. free of all taxes, payable on and after the 15th proximo. The transfer-books will be closed from the 3d until the 15th inst., inclusive.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.

The Freedman's Savings and Trust Company,
(Chartered by the Government of the United States.)
No. 166 BLEECKER-ST.

DEPOSITS OVER $9,000,000.

INTEREST paid or compounded, free of all taxes, THREE TIMES in each year, or every THIRTY days, as depositors prefer. A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $50 and upward. Married women have the full control of their deposits deposited in the National Savings Bank. All accounts strictly private and confidential. Deposits can be sent by EXPRESS, or bank draft, or postal money order. All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due.

Send or call for circular.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 6 to 8 P. M.

JOHN J. BULLIS, Cashier.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $1,070,343 83.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NOTICE.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the firm name of LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

R. A. LAWRENCE,
JAMES M. OAKLEY,
JAMES A. FLEURY.

New-York, Feb. 11, 1871.

BILLIARD TABLES.

GREAT REVOLUTION IN BILLIARD TABLES AND CUSHIONS. You can make mine on W. H. GRIFFITHS. They beat the world; and for sale only at No. 40 Vesey-st. Be not humbugged by the cat-gut cushions; they change with the weather and cut the cloth. Phelan's name for sale at ten cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
MONTAGUE AND VARIETY.
PROGRAMME OF OLD AND NEW PLAYS.
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, FEB. 14,
LAST NIGHT OF OUR
WEDNESDAY—First time—THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.
THURSDAY—HOME and BLUE DEVILS.
FRIDAY—MONEY.
SATURDAY MATINEE—MONEY.
SATURDAY NIGHT, fourth time—THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.
In rehearsal and to be produced shortly,
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THIS THEATRE,
Dance's Comedietta,
A MORNING CALL.
Also, in rehearsal, and will be played, for the first time this season, Morton's Comedy,
WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.
In preparation, Robertson's last comedy,
BIRTH.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—IL TROVATORE.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 20, 1871.
For the benefit of The Samaritan Home.
Tickets, $3. Boxes (holding four,) $15. Can be had at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ.
The annual GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL will take place at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 14, 1871.
A limited number of tickets at $5 each—admitting one gentleman and two ladies—will be sold, and can only be had by way of introduction through members of the Society, viz.:
Frederick Kuhne, No. 61 Broad-st.; E. Steiger, No. 22 Frankfort-st.; John Kammerer, No. 33 Walker-st.; Hermann Uhl, No. 32 Pine-st.; Chas. Gross, No. 126 Chambers-st.; George Nembach, Stock's Hall, No. 141 8th-st.; L. Gellman, Steinway Hall; J. F. Pasquesi, No. 16 Broadway; F. Sicina, No. 46 Cedar-st.; S. Weber, No. 59 Broadway; A. Breidinger, No. 701 Broadway; H. C. F. Koch, No. 15 Carmine-st.; Frank Gelmeister, No. 60 Bowery; Jacob Windmuller, German Savings Bank, Union-square; C. F. L. Rohrstedt, corner 82-av. and 203-st., and other members.
Tickets are positively not transferable. Boxes may be secured through L. Kammerer, No. 20 Walker-st.

POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
PRECINCT NO. 36,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 13, 1871.

COACHMEN CONCERT AND BALL COMPANY of the Liederkranz Society of Music, on Tuesday Evening, Feb. 14, 1871, will approach from the north through Irving-place, passing 14th-st. from 3d to 1st-av., passing up, consisting of from 12 to 14 carriages, and will return in about 15 minutes to come in from 4th-av. Pass to any part of the City, same destination, four passengers, $1. The Company will take the coaches in line. In case will coaches be called.

THOS. W. THORNE,
Captain Twenty-sixth Precinct,
City Hall.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
AFTERNOONS WITH THE POETS.
SIDNEY WOOLLETT'S WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON RECITATIONS.
SECOND AFTERNOON, TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY), Feb. 15, At 2½ o'clock.
ENOCH ARDEN.
Tickets, 50 cents, to be had at the Tract Society, corner of Nassau and Spruce-sts.

FREE EXHIBITION OF FINE OIL-PAINTINGS at the Republic Gallery, remains open day and evening until MONDAY, Feb. 20, when the auction sale will commence at 8 P. M.

ST. THOMAS CHOIR.—THE DIRECTOR proposes to enlarge the chorus to fifty voices, superior educational advantages offered to volunteers. Circulars at Chickering's, No. 11 East 14th-st.

DRY GOODS.

At Richard Meares',
6TH-AV. AND 19TH-ST.

CONTINUATION SALE OF FINE ENGLISH HOSIERY, UNDERGARMENTS, GLOVES, ACHANDKERCHIEFS, RIBBONS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, NAPKINS, TABLE LINEN AND SMALL WARES, (Stock of the late Mr. Kershaw,) to close out previous to making store alterations.

I will open on MONDAY the choicest line yet offered in ladies' ready-made under-clothing.

900 dozen ladies' chemises and drawers, excellent muslin, trimmed with tape and braid, 75c., $1, $1 50 and $2; same styles, much better, 50c. and $1. 1,000 night-gowns, trimmed, well-made, 75c. and 94c. 1,000 night-gowns, with yoke and trimmed, $1 25, $1 50. 500 dozen fine muslin tucked, walking skirts, 50c., 62c., 75c., 94c. and $1. 1,000 dozen flounced skirts, 75c. 1,000 dozen walking skirts, $1, usual price, $2 75. 100 dozen Marseilles aprons, 62c., 75c. and 94c. 100 dozen trail-skirts, tuck and flounce, $2, $2 50.

25 different styles of Corsets, including all the leading makes and styles at lowest prices.

Fine hand-made and wove Corsets, 75c., 94c., $1, $1 25, $1 50 and $2. Coraline, very superior, $1, $1 25, $1 50 and $1 75.

Hoop skirts and Panniers, latest styles always on hand and made to order.

GREAT BARGAINS IN HOSIERY.

900 dozen Children's Fancy Hosiery, 15c., 19c., 25c. and 29c. Ladies' regular made Hosiery, 25c., 29c., 37c., 50c. Ladies' best English and Balbriggan, 29c., 37c., 50c. and 62c. 200 dozen Gents' best English Socks, 25c. Full-ALL REDUCED IN PRICE TO CLOSE OUT.

I am now opening a large and choice assortment of real Laces, Bertha, Handkerchiefs and Collars. Black and Colored Velvets, Velveteens, Silks and Poplins, all of best quality at very attractive prices.

5,000 yards finest Poplins, $1 25, worth $2. 100 hand-some Black Alpaca Suits, $6. Elegant Swiss Suits and Overskirts equally low.

RICHARD MEARES,
6TH-AV. AND 19TH-ST.

R. H. MACY.
A fine assortment of
RIBBONS AND VELVETS,
REAL LACE GOODS,
FRENCH AND SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES,
EMBROIDERED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
HOSIERY AND SMALL WARES.
HOUSE-KEEPING AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, FANCY GOODS, BOOKS, &c.
At Popular Prices.
14th-st. and 3d-av.

JUST OPENED.
20,000 yards Hamburg edgings, insertions, and gui-pures, all entirely new and fresh patterns, at extremely low prices.
BENNETT, WILLIAMS & CO., No. 730 Broadway.

FURNITURE.

ESTABLISHED 1826.
FURNITURE AT WHOLESALE PRICES,
FOR TEN DAYS ONLY.
WM. E. LEE,
No. 27 CANAL-ST., AND NO. 100 FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS at extremely low prices, including waters, in EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH OR EASY PAYMENTS. $75 CASH will take from $4 to $6 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, RENT A PIANO, $5 per month. Pianos sold on monthly installments. Come and see them at M. R. MERRELL'S Warerooms, No. 5 Union-square, (16th-st.)

STEAMBOATS.

A FIRST-CLASS STEAM-BOAT AND BUSINESS FOR SALE.—The subscribers offer for sale the WALPER BERTH with or without their Line of Steamers, running from Pier No. 1 North River between Franklin Landing and New-York. Earnings for 1870, about $40,000. The boat is in perfect order, and for freight and passage will compare favorably with any boat on the line. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Apply to
WALTER BERTH & CO.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS East of Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads: Sound Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 5 P. M. (Sundays excepted.)

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Steamers leave Pier 41, N. R., foot of Vestry-st., at 5 P. M.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Trains leave as follows:
8:30 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:40 A. M., Special drawing-room car, for any Chicago. No. 4 Fifth-avenue, for Chicago passengers enough to fill car.
12:30 P. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
8:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Chicago, Cincinnati, Syracuse and Canandaigua (daily.)
8:30 P. M., Special Chicago express, with sleeping-cars attached, for Chicago via Pacific R. R. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave at 9 P. M. on Saturdays.
11:30 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
7:30 A. M. and 4 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
8:40 A. M., 4:15 and 8:00 P. M., Peekskill trains.
8:30 and 9:10 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:30, 6:40, 7:30, 9:30 and 10:15 P. M., Yonkers trains.
8:10 and 11:50 P. M., Yonkers trains for Port Chester.
9:05 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.
O. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1870.

RESUMPTION OF THROUGH TRAINS.
The New-Hamburg Ferries having been repaired, all trains will leave Hudson River Depot, 30th-st., as usual.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
FEB. 6, 1871.

STATIONERY.

THE MESSRS. & JONES ENVELOPE COMPANY, Nos. 124 and 126 William-st., New-York, offer to the trade every shape, size and quality of envelope; also, all kinds of note, cap, and flat papers, at the lowest market rates.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager.....J. H. HAVES
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GREAT SUCCESS
OF THE
SPECTACULAR EXTRAVAGANZA
OF THE
GRAND DUKE
OF
GEROLSTEIN
PERIOD
G. L. RICHELIEU FOX.
Every evening until further notice.
MATINEES—WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
SPLENDID SCENERY, COMPLETE COSTUMES, APPROPRIATE APPOINTMENTS.
MAGNIFICENT MUSIC.

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Sole Lessee and Manager.....Mr. AUGUSTUS DALY
LAST NIGHTS OF SARATOGA
Saturday Matinee next Saturday.
SARATOGA
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TWELFTH SARATOGA MATINEE next Saturday.

FOURTEENTH-ST. THEATRE.
Near 6th-av.
W. M. HOLLAND.....Lessee and Manager
Engagement of
MR. EDWIN FORREST.
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK, except Saturday, KING LEAR.
EDGAR.....MR. BARTON HILL
(by his permission).....Mr. Dow, Philadelphia.)
SATURDAY MATINEE and EVENING,
THE ELFIN STAR.
Miss EFFIE JOHNS.....as.....FANCHON

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
GREAT BURLESQUE ATTRACTION.
Production of the superb burlesque, entitled
LUCRETIA BORGIA.
Preceded by the favorite drama,
MORAN OF ORELIA.
produced with new scenery, costumes and effects.
MATINEE PERFORMANCE
TO-DAY at 2 P. M.
COLEMAN CHILDREN.
In Connection, Farce and Vaudeville.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S
LAST 3 NIGHTS
OF
HU

ICE AND SNOW.

Wintry Scenes in the Streets of the Metropolis.

ANOTHER BRIDGE OF ICE.

The East River Frozen Over from Shore to Shore.

Pedestrians Crossing—The Perils and Pleasures of the Walk to Brooklyn—The Rising of the Tide—The Bridge Demolished—Three Men Carried Down to Governor's Island.

The snow-clouds continued to overhang the City and suburbs, yesterday, and the air was speckled with flakes until nearly noon. The force of the storm had been spent, however, during the previous night, and but a slight layer was added to the five inches of snow that had fallen until daybreak. Very much of it had been drifted by the cold, strong north-west wind, and in many places the streets were barricaded with ridges, pyramids, and mounds, from three to nearly five feet in height. At an early hour all the City railroads had every available snow-clearing contrivance in requisition. The Third-avenue steam snow-dummy and the eight-horse snow-plows and brushes labored unceasingly until the way was tolerably clear.

SLIPPERY PLACES.

The same old nuisance of unsightly and dangerous ice banks heaped up along the various routes was repeated, especially in the narrow streets. A number of persons in attempting to get on or off the cars slipped upon these banks, fell and were more or less injured. The pulverized mass of snow and dirt in the streets was a serious impediment to the passage of both vehicles and pedestrians. Broadway was in places nearly knee-deep, and other thoroughfares were worse. It was not only difficult but perilous to cross on either side of the City Hall Park, for even where broom-girls had swept, and the car-sweepers had cleaned, the slippery pavement, or tracks, presented new dangers. The iron vault-covers were the cause of many sprained ankles and sore bruises. The granite sidewalk slabs were glassy, and brought not a few unbalanced walkers from the perpendicular to the horizontal position. Scarcely any of these places were sprinkled with ashes—a precaution that need have cost nothing but thoughtfulness, and might have saved many a pain—perhaps broken limbs. As usual, the sufferings of overtaxed car, stage and team horses were intense. In many cases the dragging of a heavy load of passengers—twenty to forty—up a heavy grade, as in Chatham-square, perceptibly strained the poor beasts, whose struggles were mute but powerless appeals for pity.

A BRIDGE OF ICE.

An immense quantity of ice filled the bay and both rivers. Early in the morning it was exceedingly difficult for the most powerful steamboats, tugs, and ferry-boats to force a passage. By 10 o'clock all the routes were irregularly accomplished. At noon the tide forced the icy mass in the shape of a crescent, from Governor's Island to Fulton-street, Brooklyn. Cake after cake, from thirteen to sixteen inches in thickness, were shelved one upon the other, forming a tremendously strong boom, solid enough for the land and probably for horses. This was swung around by the action of the tide and became wedged against the Catharine-street pier. An hour's accumulation of new ice and the compressure of the currents braced this into a solid bridge. Street boys at first ventured to cross. Valiant policemen followed. Then ladies and during little urchins were in a jumble, and with a "hop, skip and jump" velocity, soon reached the Brooklyn shore. Shouts of applause greeted this feat, and the crestfallen Police finding the ice perfectly safe, made no more opposition to the crossing. At once streams of pedestrians began to flow over from either side, until the snow-crested ice was black with them. The ferry-boats were now unable to make their regular crossings, and several tug-boats and steamers were stuck fast in the ice. The boats from Fulton Ferry, on the New-York side, could only run to Montague-street slip, Brooklyn, but the Catharine-street, Bridge-street, Roosevelt-street and Hunter's Point boats were for some time obliged to suspend their trips.

The Albany steamers were wedged in their slips on the Brooklyn side, unable to leave their moorings, completely ice-bound.

DANGER AHEAD.

At 3 o'clock great efforts were made to prevent crossing, as the 4 o'clock tide would break the bridge and possibly carry off all upon it down the bay. The exertions of the Police were but partially successful in this respect, for the throngs seemed determined to cross at any risk.

An impromptu prize-fight took place in the centre of the river shortly after 3 o'clock, which was witnessed by a large concourse of spectators. A game of base-ball was improvised. Leaping, and other exercises were indulged in, until one individual took a ridiculous and involuntary plunge-bath through an ice-hole. Probably ten thousand persons crossed during three hours. At 5½ o'clock the outer edges of the bridge showed evidences of weakness. Several loud cracking reports frightened and urged the pedestrians to escape to the shore, but a party of three men refused all warning and were carried down with the tide. At first they did not seem to realize their peril, nor sympathize with the frantic gesticulations of those who lined the shore. But as their icy raft began to crumble to pieces, they yelled and hooted madly for succor. A tug-boat rescued them, chilled and drenched, off Governor's Island. The temperature at 6 o'clock A. M. stood at 20°; at noon, 30°; at 12 P. M., 30°.

GRAND SKATING MASQUERADE.

The most brilliant and successful carnivals on ice given at the popular skating localities of the Metropolis each season have hitherto been the annual masquerade entertainments given under the auspices of the New-York Skating Club. The last one, which took place at Mitchell's Pond, in 1869, was one of the best ever given by the Club. Last night the carnival given by the New-York Club this season took place at the Fifth-avenue Pond, and it proved to be quite a success, the attendance being large, and quite a crowd was present in costume. The weather was exceedingly favorable for the entertainment, no wind prevailing, and the temperature being comparatively moderate. The ice, however, was in very bad condition in some places; the fact is, it wants a little sprinkling every cold night to give it a surface, for at present it is no better than the Park ponds.

The scene of festivity under the auspices of the New-York Club, of course the cozy club-rooms became the centre of attraction, especially as quite a delegation of the belles of the Club nearly filled the apartment. Among these were several very skillful and graceful skaters, the most prominent being Miss May Edwards, Mrs. Meade, Miss Dupignac, Miss Egbert, Miss Hilliard, Miss Root, Miss French, and Mrs. Jackson and daughter. But one fair one entered into the spirit of the occasion, however, to appear in costume, Miss JOLLY personating "Topsy" capitally. The members of the Club generally, however, went into the sport in lively style. Mr. J. CARTER doing the "Heathen Chinee" in style, while his brother enacted the part of his host "Brother Jonathan." Master BOB EDWARDS made a capital "Fantaloon," and GILL the tallest kind of "Sailor Boy." Master LEE astride himself as "Big Injun," and C. E. BEERS as a "Child of the Period." C. E. BEERS adopted the attire of one of our ruling class—"Ye Irish Boy"—and E. MACY acted the "Clown." In fact, the motley crowd was unusually numerous and very lively. There was a large gathering of experts from the various skating clubs, Messrs. Dodd and Brady, hailing from Brooklyn; Messrs. Williams, Parker, Phillips and Martin, from the Empire City, and among the New-York Club artists there were Prof. Cook and Messrs. Meade, Norton, Baudoine, Akin, Jenkins, Dupignac, Edwards, Strebogh, Egbert, and a host of others, all of whom executed some brilliant movements, and so did MORTON and BAUDOINE. We noticed Mr. MARLY as one of the attentive Committeemen. During the evening the pond was brilliantly illuminated with colored lights, and the picturesque and several amusing features attracted a large concourse of spectators, who lined the banks of the pond until a late hour.

THE CARNIVAL IN BROOKLYN TODAY.

St. Valentine holds high carnival this afternoon and evening, on the Capitoline Lake, and at 4 P. M. and 9 P. M. he will appear on the ice and deliver a mail-bag of valentines to the girls who visit the lake on the occasion. The weather is likely to be favorable and the ice is in splendid order, the surface of the pond having been well-sprinkled last night. There is to be a soirée dansante in the ladies' reception hall at 8 P. M.

Father Farrell Makes a Statement—An Execution Contradicted.

A reporter of the TIMES called last evening at No. 40 Washington-place, the residence of Rev. THOMAS FARRELL, pastor of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, to learn whether there was any foundation for the communication to a morning paper of yesterday, assuming to give a detailed account of his removal from his church, for having written a letter to Mr. THEODORE ROOSEVELT favoring Italian unity, at the time of the monster meeting in the Academy of Music. Father FARRELL was at home when the reporter called. He is a gentleman well advanced in years, of agreeable voice and manners, and in his personal appearance not unlike the counterfeit presentment of HENRY CLAY.

In answer to an inquiry he said: "You will oblige me by saying to the public through the TIMES that the statement is entirely unauthorized, and that none but the most satisfactory relations between me and my Archbishop. Should anything occur, I would be myself the first to acquaint the newspapers of it, if necessary. Ever since the commencement of our war, he continued, I have entertained opinions in regard to public questions different from others of the clergy, but I have never hesitated to speak my views openly and without equivocation. I have sometimes differed slightly from my people, but never on any serious questions, and in nothing pertaining to religious matters. Some busy persons, often those who are of little service to the church, and not unfrequently those who are farthest away from it, interest themselves too much in matters of this kind, usually magnifying and distorting them."

Again assuring the reporter that the story was groundless, he bade him good night, and proceeded to dispose of the half a dozen callers who were waiting for him.

THE NEW-HAMBURG DISASTER.

"Doc Simmons" and His Child—The Locomotive Raised—No Body Found Upon It—A Sorrowful Case—Aid for a Bereaved and Destitute Widow.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-HAMBURG, Monday, Feb. 13, 1871.

The great railway disaster is still the chief topic of conversation, and the talk includes the history of "Doc SIMMONS," the express-train engineer. In all his conversations with railroad men he would never advocate jumping from an engine in a time of danger. "No," said he, on one occasion, "I would squat." He meant he would "squat" behind the boiler and trust to going through whatever might obstruct the track. That was the course he undoubtedly took on the fatal Monday night. Nearly all his comrades on the Hudson River Road think he was foolishly brave. They argue that after the patents were pulled and his engine reversed and throttle opened, he had performed all the duty in his power to save the train, and then he should have jumped to save himself. He leaves a little child behind in Poughkeepsie. She was his daughter by his first wife, and he visited her regularly every Sabbath. Upon the Sabbath previous to the accident he called to see her, and when they parted, as was his custom, he kissed her fondly and bade her good-by; but when he had gone a little way he returned and again and again kissed and fondled the child. Could he have had a premonition that that was the last time he would see her? All the locomotives on the road are draped in mourning out of respect to his memory.

RAISING THE SUNKEN ENGINE.

Today crowds of people are gathered about the fatal draw-bridge watching the work of raising the locomotive, which is conducted by Mr. OTIS, Master Mechanic BUCHANAN, JAMES WHEELER and subordinates. This afternoon all the arrangements were fully completed for rapid business, and by means of screw levers the locomotive commenced to rise gradually, but surely and safely, and as the drivers came to view all eyes were centered upon that portion of them next to where the engineer's house should stand. It was there the body of the engineer and the fireman who was with him were expected to be found.

THE FOOT-BOARD EMPTY.

Finally, those who stood directly over the engine, upon the scaffold, thought they could see the foot-board of the engine, and their anxious eyes peered down through the darkened waters, but nothing could be seen. Next the grapplers were put at work; but they grappled in vain. This was a disappointment not looked for. Every one expected that the dead engineer would be found upon the foot-board; but as the engine was raised still higher, all doubts were removed. The foot-board was clear. This fact was at once communicated to Superintendent TOUSEY, who was at Thirtieth-street, by telegraph, who replied, "Search one hour more, then if you do not find any bodies send the diver down again." Again the search was renewed, and a special engine was dispatched to Poughkeepsie, with a messenger from Mr. POLK, the diver, on board, to get the latter's armor. In the meantime all sorts of speculations were indulged in by the crowd as to the whereabouts of the bodies, some arguing that they were burned up entirely, and others that they had floated away with the current and would not be found till the river breaks up.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DROWNING.

During today there have been several narrow escapes from drowning about the wreck, those who broke through having, in their great anxiety to see everything, ventured out of their depth, and on to brittle ice.

A SORROWFUL CASE.

Mrs. SARAH BENNETT, who has been stopping here to ascertain if her husband was on the ill-fated train, has just returned from Poughkeepsie, where she has been to see if she could identify any of the loose clothing which the undertaker took charge of, and the case was sorrowfully unsuccessful. She identified his hat and two pocket-handkerchiefs and then fainted away. Recovering soon after she was removed from the room, and when she had sufficiently rested was sent back to this place. I understand that the citizens of Poughkeepsie will start a fund in her aid. She should be assisted immediately, as she is entirely destitute, and has with her a child three years of age. She says her husband had with him a gold watch and hair chain, a locket with the baby's picture in, and a photograph of himself and her on one card. She seems to be almost heart-broken and now thinks that he was the man on the engine with the engineer and that he secured a ride through for a few expense. Her case is, indeed, a deplorable one and should command instant attention. His name was JAMES BENNETT.

FURTHER SEARCH.

The engine which was sent after the diver's armor returned at 4 P. M., with only a portion of it which it was sent back again after the rest. This delay greatly interfered with the work, and the diver expressed a desire to postpone his descent until morning. He says there is a vast heap of rubbish or *débris* near where the engine lay, and thinks that in that rubbish bodies may be found. He thinks he can succeed in grapple the whole heap with chains, and hoist it in the same manner as the locomotive was lifted. After consultation, it was considered to postpone the exploration below the surface of the water till 7½ o'clock to-morrow morning. Pieces of gold chains, a portion of a bracelet and a brass chain were taken from the top of the boiler of the locomotive this afternoon, having probably fallen there from broken trunks. State surveyors are here today from the Senate Committee, making surveys for the information of the Legislative Committee.

Fragments of Clothing Found in the River Two Miles Off—Opinions that Many Bodies Will Never be Recovered—Examination of the Pieces.

From Another Correspondent.

NEW-HAMBURG, N. Y., Monday, Feb. 13, 1871.

This morning, some fishermen, about two miles below this place, drew up in their net a fragment of a lady's undergarment. It was partially burned, and stained and saturated with kerosene. A piece of a velvet vest, scorched, soaked with crude oil, and attached to a splinter, it is said, was found near Low Point, three miles below here, yesterday. If these fragments could have so been carried out by the action of the tide, the possibility, if not probability, of bodies being also carried by the powerful undercurrent is apparent. The best informed people who know of the tides and currents think that many more victims than the twenty-two accounted for have perished. Possibly their remains may never be recovered, for when the great Spring freshets open the river all such floating matter will very likely be washed out to sea.

All traces of the fearful scene at the bridge are being carefully obliterated. The wooden portion of the wreck, as fast as it is recovered, is burned. The bridge and new rails appear as strong as wood-work and iron can be. There is a strong fascination lingering about the spot. Sleigh-loads of country people, some of them four miles distant, make repeated visits to it, and as the trains run slowly over the bridge the windows and platforms are thronged with the passengers, who gaze intensely upon the place. Two Western lawyers have been here viewing the spot, and taking notes—as it is supposed—in reference to suits for indemnity against the Company. A. ST. C.

The Reported Ill-Treatment of Bodies.

Alluding to the denials that any disrespect was shown the bodies of the victims of the railroad accident near New-Hamburg, the Hartford *Courant* says: "It may not have been citizens of that village who were guilty, but the evidences of robbery and unfeeling conduct by some one come from too many sources to leave any doubt of its truth. A gentleman in this city, who visited the scene soon after the accident, asserts that the accounts of theft and unfeeling conduct in the newspapers have not been exaggerations of the facts."

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.

New-Yorkers Becoming Less Sentimental—Falling Off in the Circulation of Valentines in the Metropolis—Cupid Growing in Popularity in the Rural Districts—Names and Figures.

While the number of valentines which have been sold this year by the large manufacturers is nearly, if not quite as large as in former years, yet there has been a considerable falling off in the number sold in this City to retail dealers, and consequently in the number mailed here for delivery in the Metropolis. In brief, our country cousins, judged by St. Valentine's Day, still retain that primitive sentimentality which prompts this bashful mode of confessing even vaguely to the existence of his tender passion, while the more matter-of-fact denizen of the Metropolis either has more nerve to openly declare his or her love, or, with the spirit of cosmopolitanism, considers the time-honored custom of sending valentines as befitting only past and more puerile ages and peoples.

If, as it would seem, however, the custom of sending valentines is falling into disuse year by year in the large cities, the soft sentiment of which Cupid is the mischievous god, is on the increase among the rural population. The following facts in relation to the circulation of valentines, gathered from about so much extent the foregoing statements are borne out.

Of all the valentines published those designated "comic" are the most popular. They are the hideous caricatures which are to be seen at this season in almost every stationer's window, and are made to burlesque every trade and profession. They consist of a rude outline and a daub of color, to which are attached a few doggerel rhymes. They pervert the idea of the valentine; for, instead of being love missives, or tending to afford gratification, they are too often sent out of spite, to carry anger or annoyance to the receiver. Of these there have been sold nearly 12,000 odd, and strange to say, they are mostly purchased by women. Why women find more use for them than men would be a difficult question to answer, but such is the case, and the circulars issued by the publishers will bear out the assertion. On these circulars are given the names of the profession which the artist intended to represent, and where one female trade is given there are a dozen male callings. The cause of this inequality is a matter of speculation, but it tends to show that gentle woman is more disposed to resent real or supposed slights than the stronger sex.

After the comic valentine comes the cheap sentimental, which retails from five cents to one dollar. It is estimated that about one million and a half of these have been sold, but when it is considered that this number supplies the entire country, the amount is not large. There are other valentines that cost from $5 to $25, but very few of these are sold. They consist of elegant imported boxes, which are furnished inside with lovers, cupids, hearts and arrows of unique design, and arranged with great care. In many instances these boxes contain articles of jewelry, but their costliness prevents their having a wide sale, and during the present season particularly, very few have been sold. About two-thirds of all the valentines sold are manufactured in this City, and the entire business is monopolized by three or four houses.

Contrary to prevailing opinion that the quantity of mail matter is doubled on Valentine Day, the mails leaving this City which bear the particular increase. Here and there among the letters one could be detected as containing a valentine, but five hundred would cover the entire number of envelopes which, to outward appearances, contained the missive of love or spite. Through the City Postmaster to station, many were received open or delivered, but nothing like the number in former years.

It may be asked, under these circumstances, what becomes of all the valentines published? The answer is that they are sold to the country trade in large quantities.

Valentines are said to yield the retail dealer as much, in many instances, as 75 per cent. profit.

Baptist Sunday-School Teachers' Association—Characteristics of a Successful Teacher—Importance of the Work.

The Baptist Sunday-school Teachers' Association met last night in Dr. ELDER'S church, on Madison-avenue and Thirty-first-street. A very able paper was read by Rev. JOHN LOVE, Jr., on the characteristics which go to make up a successful Sunday-school teacher. He treated the subject in a double relation, namely, the teacher as an individual and the individual as a teacher. The first element of success, he said, must be self-sacrifice. This was the great lesson taught by the lives of Christ and of his Apostles—it was the lesson of Gethsemane and of Calvary. The teacher must be faithful, punctual and regular in his attendance, and in his duties to his class. He must also have sympathy with them, else he cannot gain their sympathy nor their attention. He must have most of all, and above all, personal piety, without which he cannot hope for success in the only direction in which a Sunday-school teacher should look to it—in winning his way to Christ. In teaching the Scriptures, he must present the truth with distinctness and simplicity before the minds of his scholars, and to do this his own soul must first apprehend the truth. The instruction which he imparts should not only be impressed upon the young minds but be thrwought into their hearts, and hence the truth should be presented as attractive as possible by anecdote and illustration. And to avoid weariness, there should be as great variety as possible in the teaching and in the methods of teaching, and the whole should be backed up with strong faith and earnest prayer.

The absence of Miss SARAH ANNE ARMEY, by invitation, sang the beautiful sacred air "Flee as a Bird to Your Mountain," after which Rev. Mr. PENTECOST, of Brooklyn, spoke on the relations of the Sunday-school to the Church, and the importance of the teachers' work. He demonstrated how much more successful the faithful teacher may be, and is, really, than the pastor, and how much more advantageously he is placed in being able to appeal directly and personally to the young soul entrusted to his care. All then, from the greatness of the work, he argued the importance of humility and trust in Jesus in its prosecution. God, he said, never does things mediately. There is in grace, as in nature, a regular development and growth—first the blade, then the ear, and after ward the full corn in the ear, and we are to aspire to and pray for conversion in simply a point in the development of grace in the soul, when we behold the grain as it were forming in the ear, and beginning its growth into perfection and ripeness. The teacher should not aim at great things, and be discouraged when he fails to see his hopes realized. He must live to sow the seed. It was a little thing that Andrew did when he brought his brother Simon to Jesus, but in its ultimate results, when they shall be counted up, it was a great thing. It was also a little thing for the two old grannes in BUNYAN'S village to call that blasphemer to them and lead him in their simple way to Christ, but when we come to measure the influence of the *Pilgrim's Progress*, who shall call it a little thing. Thus the speaker enforced the importance of personal effort and simplicity in teaching, combined with faith in God, for the faithfulness of the seed sown in the spring hearts.

Meeting of the First Assembly District Union Republican Association.

A meeting of the First Assembly District Union Republican Association was held last evening at No. 129 West Broadway, Mr. ANDREW W. LEGGET, in the chair. After the transaction of special business, the Chairman said that he supposed the members of the Association had been fully advised by the published reports of the action of the State Committee in the postponement of the reorganization of the party. He would predict that the action that should govern the organization of the party in the next campaign. In spite of the bickerings in the Republican Party, he said they have still the largest electoral vote in the country. He thought that Gen. GRANT would be the next nominee of the Republican Party for President. He had made blunders, but he was still the only man that could unite the party.

The Association then adjourned.

Relief for the Suffering in France.

We are requested to state that bags already directed will be furnished, on application, to farmers, or any persons out of town, who will fill them with produce for "the French victims of the war." All they need do is to address, stating the nature of their contribution, "Miss OTHILIE BOURSON, No. 860 Broadway, corner Seventeenth-street, New-York City." Country papers please copy.

Members of the New-York Yacht Club wishing to subscribe to the fund for the relief of the people of France can do so by application at the office of Mr. SHEPHARD HOMANS, room No. 6, No. 157 Broadway.

The Europa Smuggling Case.

The examination of ANDREW WRIGHT, the purser, and ROBERT SMITH, the store-keeper, of the steam-ship *Europa*, who stand charged with smuggling silks, linens and laces, was continued before Commissioner SHIELDS yesterday.

The Commissioner ruled out the confession made by WRIGHT to Special Agent CHALKER, on the ground that it had been elicited by a promise of immunity made by CHALKER.

Commissioner MUIRHEAD, and Chief of Police FOWLER, of Jersey City, testified that the man GULLON, who brought the goods ashore, identified WRIGHT as the party who gave them to him on board the vessel. The case was adjourned till today.

THE BUSSING WILL.

Additional Testimony—Conflicting Statements—The End Not Yet.

Hon. OWEN T. COFFIN, Surrogate of Westchester County, was occupied yesterday in hearing additional testimony in the contest for the property of the late JOHN BUSSING, of Williamsbridge, town of Yonkers.

CHARLES L. MEAD, examined by Judge ROBERTSON, testified: I was connected with Messrs. SCHIENER, HULL & DISBROW in the purchase of some land from Mr. JOHN BUSSING, the testator in this case, in 1858; I had an idea that there were about eight acres of land; in the signing of the contract I had an interview with Mr. BUSSING; I then regarded him as competent to transact business; He managed the business, and made the bargain with me about the land himself; we were to pay $1,000 per acre for it; did not pay any money to Mr. BUSSING myself; I paid my share to Mr. SCHIENER; Mr. BUSSING required payment for land under water to the middle of the stream.

EDWARD AMMERMAN, called by Judge ROBERTSON for executor: I formerly resided at South Yonkers, about one and a half miles from the homestead of JOHN BUSSING, the testator; I knew him well in his life-time; Mr. CROMWELL, a brother-in-law of mine, leased from Mr. BUSSING the property now known as Valentine's Hotel, at Williamsbridge, in 1863; I was present when the negotiation between them was made; it was after Mr. BUSSING had taken to his bed; Mr. BUSSING made the bargain himself, and Mr. HEUSTIS drew the papers; Mr. BUSSING leased the house, with reservations in regard to the ice-house, slaughter-house, and right of way; there was some omission in the papers, when drawn, and Mr. BUSSING would have the omitted clause interlined; Mr. BUSSING wanted me to become security for the payment of the rent; I offered to pay one quarter's rent in advance to give my brother-in-law a start, which Mr. BUSSING finally accepted; Mr. BUSSING complained much of Upland in his back and leg; I did not discover any change in the state of Mr. BUSSING'S mind after he took to his bed; I had been intimate with him for many years; I consider that he was capable of attending to business or making a will; I used to see JOHN BUSSING, Jr., at work on the farm; he always appeared to be a wonderful worker.

JOHN BERRIAN, called by Judge ROBERTSON: I live at Williamsbridge; I knew the testator in his life-time; I lived with him during his latter days; I have lived in the family for seventeen years; I saw the testator nearly every day, and sometimes two or three times in the course of a day; I also saw his son JOHN; JOHN'S treatment toward his father was kind; I never heard him use harsh or profane language to his father; John took charge of the farm, and was very attentive to it; I had frequent conversations with the testator; on Sundays more than on any other day, because I was attending to my work on other days, and on Sundays I was at leisure; our conversation was principally about the progress of work on the farm, and about the cattle; I thought he was competent to do business; he complained of pain in his back.

Cross-examined by Mr. VAN PELT—I live with JOHN BUSSING (son of testator) now; he has talked with me about this case; I heard him say that persons had testified to the fact that he had used violent and profane language to his mother; JOHN was generally in the house on Sundays; he had the management of the place; I was with him a great deal; I boarded in the family and took my meals with them; the door of the room occupied by the testator was open as a general thing; I never saw the testator go out to the barn or garden; I have seen him going down to the house and on the stoop, but never beyond that; I have seen money in his hands; Mrs. BUSSING handed it to him; the old lady would say here is so much money, it is all right; he would not count it; I have heard JOHN use rather harsh language to his mother, rather rash and profane words; he would say to her, "go to bed," when he felt angry; in talking of money matters they would vex him; I cannot remember that he called his mother black-hearted, but I have heard him use harsh and profane words; his mother would tell him not to talk in that way, as she did not like to hear him do so; Mrs. TRUE'S son Mrs. EYRE'S father were there nearly all the time; I have seen JOHN use his fists, but cannot say how often—a few times; I knew FIELD, who worked on the farm; I have known JOHN to swear and use pretty hard words when he was not pleased; and have heard his mother tell him not to speak so angry to her.

In answer to an inquiry made by Judge ROBERTSON, witness said that Mrs. EYRE and her brother JOHN, were the principal parties engaged in the quarrel, and that he had also heard harsh words used by JOHN to the daughters of Mrs. EYRE.

JOHN BUSSING, Ex-Sheriff of the county, called by Judge ROBERTSON: I knew the testator very well, both before and after he took to bed; I recollect being at his house in 1858, to collect a school-tax; I went into his room and had some talk with him; I have no doubt of his being in a condition to make a will or attend to business; I could not see that there was any change in the condition of his mind from what it was before he took to his bed; I know JOHN BUSSING, Jr.; I have seen him when I have been at the house; I have not heard him swear, strike his mother, or make use of harsh words; I should have been much surprised if I had; JOHN was a very hard worker; I should think the old gentleman ought to have gone about, and that he did not was very strange; he and my father were own cousins.

At this stage, the proceedings were adjourned until Friday next.

Total Abstinence From Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco.

The second anniversary of the Total Abstinence (from liquor and tobacco) Society, in connection with the Second Reformed Presbyterian congregation, was held in their church, in West Eleventh-street, near Seventh-avenue, last evening. The pastor, Rev. Dr. STEVENSON, presided. Rev. GEORGE TRASK, of Fitchburg, Mass., addressed the audience upon the evil of using tobacco. He claimed that it created a morbid appetite for excitement and was a nervous stimulant that soon acquired a complete control of a man, hardening his heart against religious influences, and leading the way to other excesses. It contracts and weakens the system and is the cause of many diseases, including paralysis, insanity, imbecility, idiocy, cancer in the mouth, tongue, &c. Young men who were addicted to the habit rarely were successful, and never eminent, in their vocations in life. WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Senator WILSON, Gen. BANKS, and others, were quoted as instances of self-made men who were free from that habit. It was connected to a great impediment to the conversion of sinners. The address, although quite protracted, was charmingly delivered, abounded in illustrations by anecdotes full of pleasant humor, and was attentively listened to. By the speaker's invitation, the pastor, Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, and others, propounded questions, which were promptly answered.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The silver centre-piece, won by Mr. OGDEN'S yacht *Sappho*, in three races with the *Cambria*, previous to the advent of the latter vessel in America, arrived from Europe last Saturday, and is now on exhibition at Messrs. TIFFANY & Co.'s store. It is intended to hold either flowers or fruit; but by means of a skilful piece of mechanism in the base it can be used as a fountain for perfumed water. The base is of ebony, surmounted by four mermaids and dolphins of frosted silver; these support four silver shells, on which are naiads of oxidised silver. The design is very artistic. The original cup won by the *America* is also on exhibition.

The General Committee of the German Patriotic Aid Societies, composed of the delegates of the various branch organizations, at a meeting at Liederkranz Hall, last night, Mr. HUGO WESSENCRUCK presiding, resolved to make arrangements for a peace celebration on a grand scale, to come off as soon as the news of the signing of a treaty of peace in Europe has been received. A committee of arrangements was formed, composed of Messrs. SCHEIDLER, Consul KUHNE, Ex-Gov. SALOMON, PERLS, PETERS, and ninety-five other gentlemen.

The Central Park Meteorological Report for last week, sets forth the following: Barometer: Mean, 30.089 inches; maximum at 11 A. M., Feb. 11, 30.434 inches; maximum at 2 P. M., Feb. 9, 29.782 inches; range, .672 inch. Thermometer: Mean, 21.8°; maximum at 11 A. M., Feb. 9, 49°; minimum at 6 A. M., Feb. 4, 0°; range, 49°. Rain or snow from 6¾ A. M. to 4 P. M.; amount of water, .11 inch; distance traveled by the wind during the week, 1,437 miles.

On Sunday evening, about 8 o'clock, JOHN KENNEY, of No. 607 Hudson-street, with two accomplices, garroted a young man at the corner of Twenty-seventh-street and Sixth-avenue. Officer HOGAN, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, who witnessed the occurrence, arrested the prisoner, but his accomplices escaped. The young man who was attacked refused to prosecute or even give his name, and the prisoner was committed by Judge COX on a charge of assault.

EDWARD THOMAS and THOMAS HUNT were held to answer at the Jefferson Market Court, yesterday, for breaking into the house of THOS. LAEMMER, of No. 40 East Eighteenth-street, and stealing clothing to the value of $205. The prisoners have already been to Sing Sing, and the bail fixed on their detention was $10,000.

The New-York Allgemeine Saengerbund, last evening, elected for President, in place of the late BERNARD HUNDT, Mr. JOHN FLEISCHMANN, of the Sorosly Bund. The vacant position of a recording secretary was filled by the election of Mr. S. STARK to that position.

A solemn requiem mass for the repose of the souls of ANTONIO RAGIOLI, who died last Saturday, and his daughter TERESA RAGIOLI SICKLES, who died Feb. 5, 1867, will be celebrated at St. Joseph's Church, corner of Sixth-avenue and West Washington-place, to-morrow morning at 10½ o'clock.

The examination of JOHN EVERETT, proprietor of a restaurant in Fulton-street, near the market, was held, yesterday, before Commissioner OSBORN. The accused was arrested for neglecting to cancel United States revenue stamps upon liquor casks. He was admitted to bail in the sum of $1,000.

In the Jefferson Market Court, yesterday, before Judge COX, EDWARD THOMAS was held to answer on a charge of passing a worthless check on the Stuyvesant Bank, purporting to be signed by SHERWIN & HERBERT for $17 85 on THOMAS HUNT, of No. 173 Eighth-avenue.

JOHN RYAN, aged forty, of No. 437 West Fortieth-street, was killed yesterday at WM. MANZER'S saw-mill, at the foot of West Forty-fourth-street, by being struck in the face by a splinter of wood flying from a circular-saw. His body was removed to his residence for inquest by Coroner HERRMAN.

FRANCIS MCCABE, a laborer, forty years of age, yesterday fell from the 2nd floor to the cellar of the new German Bank building, at the corner of Fifty-fifth-street and Third-avenue, receiving injuries which it is believed will prove fatal. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

JOHN TAYLOR, convicted of grand larceny committed Jan. 15 at the warehouse of FRIEDMANN & LAUBERHEIMER, was sentenced yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, by Recorder HACKETT, to two years and six months in the State Penitentiary.

MRS. JANE MCGRATH, aged 49, died yesterday at No. 359 Second-street, of injuries sustained on Saturday by striking her head against a sewing-machine in her own room while falling. She leaves seven young children. Coroner HARRMAN held an inquest.

A fire, caused by a defective flue, occurred yesterday, in the basement of the liquor-store of RICHARD DOWLER, No. 4 Delancey-street, doing damage of $200 to stock and furniture, and injuring the building to same amount.

DENNIS MCGUIRK, 75 years of age, who lives at No. 17 Washington-street, was found yesterday morning in Duane-street, suffering from the cold, and was taken to the Park Hospital by the Police.

The New-York Turnverein has appointed a committee to prepare a plan for the building of a new Turn Hall on the newly-acquired property on Third and Fourth streets, near the Bowery.

JOHN BOYNTON, of No. 36 Columbia-street, died at the Park Hospital, yesterday, from the effects of a fall into the East River, at Catherine Ferry, on the 8th inst., which produced pneumonia.

JOANNA SULLIVAN, of No. 38 Cherry-street, was run over yesterday at the corner of New Bowery and Roosevelt-street, and had her ankle broken. She was removed to the Park Hospital.

Five sudden deaths were reported yesterday to the Coroners as occurring in different parts of the City, from natural causes.

BROOKLYN.

A grand ball will be given at the Academy of Music on Thursday evening, in aid of the Brooklyn Homeopathic Hospital fund. All the indications are that the affair will be a success, in every respect. The gentlemen who have the management have made preparations such as will insure the pleasure of all who attend.

EMMANUEL ELKIN LEWIN, Esq., of Her Majesty's Customs, Kingston, Jamaica, has just arrived in this city on a visit to his son Rev. RAPHAEL D'C. LEWIN. Mr. LEWIN has been an officer in the British Custom-house of the capital of Jamaica for seventeen years, having served during the administration of six Governors. He has a numerous circle of friends in the city and New-York, who will doubtless welcome his arrival with pleasure.

The good people of Brooklyn are not behind their neighbors in the matter of charitable works. This fact is again illustrated in the early sale of tickets for the Charity Ball, which will occur on Thursday next at the Academy. The best society will be represented, and the affair will doubtless be one of the finest of the season. The proceeds are to be applied to the fund of the Homeopathic Dispensary, 4 very worthy institution, as every one will know.

At the Revenue Collector's office for the Eastern District, cheer was, during the month of January, $1,159,288 collected.

Yesterday morning the premises No. 54 Clymer-street were damaged by fire to the extent of $300; insured for $1,000. The place was occupied by PATRICK BURNS as a grocery store.

LONG ISLAND.

The Queens County Supervisors yesterday decided to locate the new Court-house at Mineola. This place is in the centre of the Island. The Supervisors propose to purchase from five to ten acres of land, and ask authority of the Legislature to raise on bonds of five, ten and fifteen years $300,000. Two buildings will be built—a Court-house with accommodations for County Clerk, Surrogate and Supervisors, in addition to the necessary Court-room, and the jail, which will be a strong building with all the modern improvements. Both buildings will be of brick, trimmed with stone. The bill which is to be introduced will appoint the present Supervisors Commissioners, with a clause declaring that they shall not be eligible to a re-election.

NEW-JERSEY.

Dr. J. RAY, one of the physicians who testified on the nature and peculiarities of insanity in the course of the trial of young WARE, recently convicted of the willful murder of his father, in Camden, has addressed a communication to Judge WOODHULL, before whom the case was tried, stating that the following conclusions arrived at by the doctor, form the basis on which prisoner's counsel seek a new trial. WARE, the prisoner, inherited what is called the insane temperament; his intellect was probably much below the average; he committed the homicide under the influence of the morbid elements of his constitution; Mr. Gillies' son-in-law thought he was doing a very justifiable act; he had no proper conceptions of right and wrong, as applied to his conduct; and, lastly, in the commission of the homicide he possessed no freedom of the will.

The annual meeting of the New-Jersey Woman Suffrage Association will be held at the Opera-house, Newark, to-morrow. Business meeting in the morning at 10 o'clock. The afternoon and evening sessions, at 2½ and 7½ o'clock, will address by Miss LUCY STONE, Mrs. C. C. Burleigh, Mrs. C. B. Wilbour, Aaron M. Powell, John Whitehead, Esq., and other eminent speakers.

President MCCOSH, of Princeton College, will meet the New-Jersey Historical Society and the Newark Board of Trade at a reception in Newark, on next Friday evening. He will, during the evening, give a short address entitled "Short Historical Notes on Upper Schools in Europe and America."

A public meeting of the citizens of Elizabeth was held in Library Hall, last evening, for the purpose of raising contributions for the suffering people of France. Several prominent citizens, lay and clerical, were present. A few spirited addresses ending with an appeal were made, after which a substantial collection was taken up.

A conductor of an Elizabeth street railroad car named CLARKE LUDLUM found a wallet containing $20 on the floor of his conveyance, Saturday morning. He soon found the owner in the person of GEORGE WINTERS. How the latter rewarded the honest conductor has not transpired.

Notwithstanding that more than 2,000 operatives of Paterson were "paid off" on Saturday afternoon, not one arrest was made by the Police during the twenty-four hours succeeding, which fact indicates the improvement of Paterson morals.

Rev. Dr. H. C. POTTER, rector of Grace Church, New-York, lectured in Newark last night. His subject was "Some Clues to Mormonism Discovered on the Spot."

There are nearly 500 laborers out of employment in Elizabethport, 300 of whom were customarily engaged on the coal docks.

An Indian clergyman, Rev. THOMAS DENNA, delivered a temperance lecture in Paterson on Sunday evening.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 13.—American Securities opened quiet and steady, becoming firm toward noon, and closed quiet and steady. Stocks were firm. The course of the market during the day is indicated by the following table:

| | 11½ A.M. |